Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

October 15, 1956

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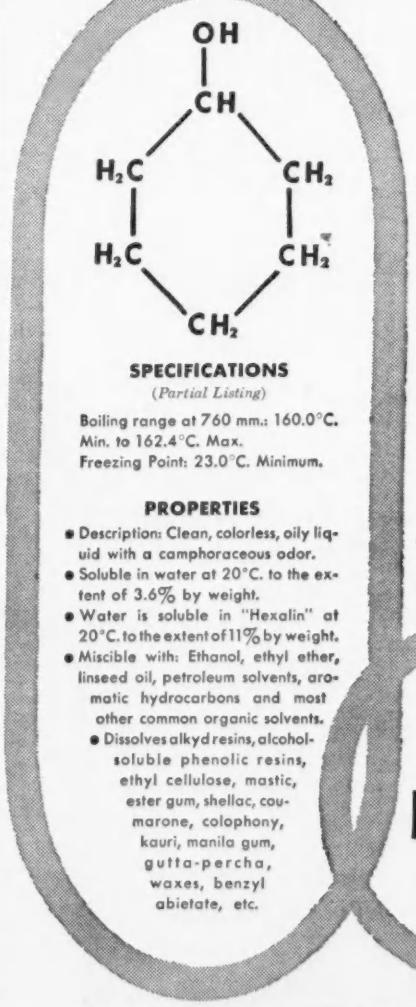

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 170 No. 16 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. October 15, 1956

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Tidelands Ruling Seen

The federal government's claim to the oil-rich submerged lands three miles off the Louisiana coast will probably be settled by the Supreme Court of the United States this term as a result of action taken by the court last week.

During its first "decision day" of the new term, the court threw out the claim of Louisiana that the court was without jurisdiction to consider the federal government's claim of ownership of the disputed lands, and directed the state to file an answer to the government's petition within thirty days.

At the same time, the court rejected a plea of the federal government that it proceed to decide the issue immediately on the grounds that Louisiana had foregone its right to contest the claim by its failure to file an answer to the petition on time.

The next step in the controversy will be the filing of the answering brief of Louisiana, to be followed by additional briefs by both sides setting forth the points each intends to raise with supporting arguments. It is expected that oral arguments, preceding the rendering of the opinion, will be held about the middle of December.

Settlement of the issue as to whether Louisiana's boundary extends three miles or three leagues (10½ miles) seaward, is eagerly awaited by industry and the government. All drilling and other operations in the disputed areas of the Gulf had been halted by order of the supreme court June 11.

Last Friday, however, Louisiana reached an agreement with the government, and drilling operations were scheduled to be resumed within a few days in the disputed areas.

When the issue first arose, the federal government agreed not to call for bids on the lands, but later reversed its position and invited bids. Louisiana also invited bids.

A number of companies accepted the federal government's invitation but not Louisiana's offer. The federal government awarded the leases and then petitioned the supreme court to award it title to the lands.

Additives Enforcement Issue May Be Compromised as Result Of Studies by Legal Groups

A change in the administrative procedures act that might point the way to a possible compromise of the enforcement issue involved in the controversial food additive control legislation, is being discussed in legal circles, it was learned last week. The change has to do with court procedures when appeals are taken from the decisions of federal administrative agencies, and is described in some quarters as giving the courts more latitude to affirm or reverse the rulings of the administrative bodies than now provided by law.

Drawn Up By Bar Association

Drawn up by the administrative law section of the American Bar Association as one of a number of revisions of the procedures law, the proposal in tentative form is now being circulated among the association members for their study prior to holding hearings on it sometime next month.

After the hearings and final revisions are made, the matter will be submitted in draft bill form to the senate and house judiciary committees for study and enactment by congress. The bill embraces all the changes believed by its drafters to be desirable after ten years' experience with the law.

Under existing procedures, when a ruling of an administrative agency is appealed to the circuit court, the court needs only to find that there is "substantial evidence" to support the findings of the agency. It is now proposed to drop the "substantial evidence rule" and permit the court to upset administrative rulings "based on findings of fact clearly in error on the whole record."

This would make appeals from administrative rulings conform to the rule governing appeals of decisions from the lower to the higher courts.

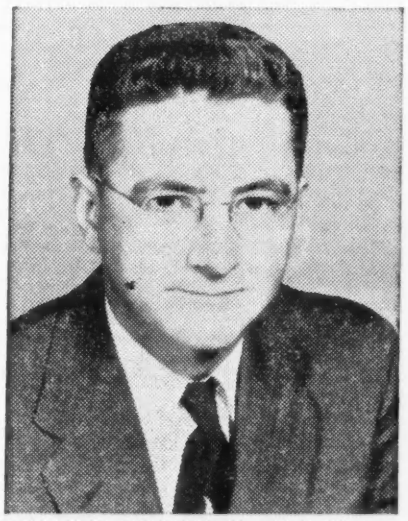
One of the complaints of the food and chemical industries against the early

—Continued on page 63

BAKER EXPORT MANAGER: John E. Avery, jr., former assistant manager of the export division of J. M. Huber Corporation, who has become export manager of J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J.

Smith-Douglass to Run Facility Of Texas City Chemicals as Agent

The United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas has agreed to entertain a reorganization petition for Texas City Chemicals, Inc., Texas City, Tex., based on a plan submitted by Smith-Douglass Company, Norfolk, Va. Pending consideration by the court, the plan contemplates that Smith-Douglass shall reopen and operate the Texas City Chemicals plant as agent for the court's trustee and that Smith-Douglass will participate in the reorganization proceedings on a basis which would result in its becoming the controlling stockholder of Texas City Chemicals when the reorganization plan is consummated. A number of Texas City Chemicals' creditors have tentatively accepted the Smith-Douglass plan, it was said.



TECHNICAL DIRECTOR: Harold C. Wagner, appointed technicaal director of the Zirconium Corporation of America, Solon, Ohio.

Dicalcium Phosphate Shipments

Coronet Phosphate Company, a division of Smith-Douglass, will commence to ship dicalcium phosphate to feed manufacturers in the west and midwest early in 1957, according to Coronet president R. S. Rydell. If his parent company participates in the reorganization on a basis whereby it would become controlling stockholder, Mr. Rydell said he was anxious to bring into the new operation Coronet's reputation for providing feed phosphorus supplements.

Coronet now produces defluorinated phosphate (CDP) at Plant City, Fla., and owns substantial phosphate reserves in Florida. It is a division of Smith-Douglass, with headquarters at the parent company's executive offices in Norfolk.

The announcement pointed out that a number of matters remain to be worked out before Smith-Douglass participation becomes binding. Details of the arrangement whereby Smith-Douglass would operate the Texas City Chemicals plant or participate in the reorganization plan were not stated. Through F. Eberstadt & Co., New York investment counselors, arrangements have been effected to refinance Texas City Chemicals in the event Smith-Douglass'

—Continued on page 44

Phthalonitrile Unit Projected by Barrett

Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, will put up a large-scale commercial unit for the production of phthalonitrile, T. J. Kinsella, president Barrett, disclosed last week.

Barrett has developed a process for producing phthalonitrile in its laboratory and pilot plant facilities, and is constructing a commercial scale installation at its Edgewater, N. J., plant. Completion of the new facilities is scheduled for the summer of 1957.

Phthalonitrile is used principally in the manufacture of metallic and non-metallic phthalocyanine pigments which are widely used in inks and paints.

According to Barrett, it permits production of these pigments by more efficient means than the present method of manufacture.

Alum Plant Ready To Start Up in Dec.

A plant for the production of liquid alum will be completed soon at Cloquet, Minn., by American Cyanamid Company, New York. A company spokesman stated that the facility will be in operation by mid-December to service the northwest area paper mills and other industries.

The principal raw materials which will be brought to Cloquet for processing are bauxite, an ore of aluminum, and sulfuric acid. These raw materials will be supplied by Cyanamid's own facilities.

Alum, the finished product, is used in the paper manufacturing, leather tanning, printing ink, meat-packing, insulation, proprietary drug, and other industries. Additional applications include its use in the purification of water and the making of aluminum salts.

Oil Import Hearing Oct. 22

The Office of Defense Mobilization last week scheduled hearings for October 22 on the petition of the independent petroleum producers for a cutback in imports of oil on the grounds that national security is being threatened by the injury being done to the domestic industry by the imports.

General Aniline Stock Vote Is Denied US Government

Judge David A. Pine of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia last week enjoined the federal government from voting its stockholdings in General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, in a reclassification plan that would adversely affect the rights of minority stockholders.

The injunction was a follow-up to the temporary restraining order issued earlier by Judge Pine (OPD, 10/1/56) at the request of Interhandel, a Swiss holding company claiming ownership of General Aniline, and two groups of Interhandel stockholders.

The reclassification of the company stock had been proposed by General Aniline executives, and favored by the government because it would open the way for the Department of Justice to sell the stock in the company, which had been seized by the Alien Property Custodian in 1942.

In his injunction decision, Judge Pine agreed with Interhandel that the reclassification plan would alter the property rights of the stockholders. It is expected that the government will appeal be ruling.

Tranquilizer Study Set

The Veterans' Administration last week announced plans for the first nation-wide evaluation of the new tranquilizing drugs for mentally ill patients.

The testing will be carried on in thirty-seven VA hospitals and is designed to answer questions of the drugs' effectiveness and toxicity, what dosage is desirable, and how long it should be continued.

DuPont Considers Building Sodium, Chlorine Works

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., is considering building a sodium and chlorine production unit as an addition to its existing plant at Memphis, Tenn. Final decision must await the completion of detailed engineering studies and cost estimates, the company said. Plans call for start-up in mid-1958.

Carter Wins Aerosol Decision, Vital to Soap Industry

Exclusive patent rights to aerosol-type pressurized shaving creams belong to Carter Products, Inc., the Supreme Court of the United States ruled, in effect, last week in an action vitally affecting the soap industry.

Turning down a petition of Colgate-Palmolive Company, accused of infringing the Carter patent, the supreme court refused to reverse or review the decision of the United States Court of Appeals that upheld the validity of the Carter patent.

Colgate had contested the patent on the grounds that Carter had merely combined known ingredients to perform a known purpose and therefore the patent was invalid. It contended that the patent would enable Carter to "monopolize the use of pressure packaging by the soap industry."

As a result of the supreme court's action, infringement suits running into the millions of dollars loom up as a possibility to the soap industry.

The decision was one of several actions by the court, at its first "working" day of the new term, that was of interest to the chemical and allied products industry.

Among other actions of the court were the following:

- The Federal Trade Commission won a judgment that restored its authority to enforce its orders against Clayton act violators. In a case involving the American Crayon Company, the court struck down a lower court decision which limited the enforcement of a 1940 cease and desist order to those sections which the company was found subsequently to have violated.
- It agreed to consider whether fair

—Continued on page 78

Naval Stores Seen Influenced By Events Shaping Up Abroad

The world-wide naval stores trade in the years to come will probably be influenced greatly by four factors that are now developing, H. L. Meyer, of Chematar Pine Products Corporation, New York, told the second Naval Stores Work Conference in Jacksonville, Fla., last week. The factors, he said, are (1) the emergence of China as a major producer and exporter of gum naval stores; (2) the entry of Mexico into the field of wood naval stores; (3) the possibility of a permanent reduction of certain European gum naval stores crops, and (4) the increase of tall oil rosin production in this country.

NUODEX OVERSEAS MANAGER: Michael J. Gluck, appointed manager of overseas operations for Nuodex Products Company, a division of Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York.

Speaking of the first factor, Mr. Meyer said, "Chinese gum naval stores production seems to have been organized and expanded with the help of Russian technicians. Continued expansion seems to be planned. It is reported that Chinese rosin production runs at present at the rate of 100,000 tons per year and that Chinese export sales during the first eight months of 1956 have amounted to 34,000 tons of rosin.

'Figures Not Unlikely'

"For obvious reasons, these figures cannot be checked, but they do not seem unlikely in the light of some known and verified facts: namely, that China shipped to Japan alone 9,000 tons of gum rosin last year and that shipments this year run at nearly double this rate; that England bough' during the first eight months of 1956 eight to nine thousand tons of Chinese rosin; that rosin specifically figures in trade agreements between China and Finland, Indonesia, India and Egypt, not to speak about trade with the Iron Curtain countries which probably is substan'ial, although confirmation is unobtainable." Mr. Meyer went on.

"Consumers found the quality of the Chinese rosin satisfactory, the packing in wooden cases less so; however, the Chinese indicated that next year they expect to pack rosin in wooden barrels or even steel drums.

"The Chinese price policy affects the other naval stores producing countries

—Continued on page 70

Freeport Sees No Sulfur Concentration

Officials of Freeport Sulphur Company, commenting on Sen. O'Mahoney's request to the Department of the Interior to withhold its approval of an assignment of sulfur leases in the Gulf of Mexico by Humble Oil & Refining Company to Freeport pending study of "economic concentration" in the sulfur industry (OPD, 10/8/56), said last week that there is no basis for any suggestion that the assignment would promote such concentration.

The rights which Humble has assigned to Freeport were obtained under leases from the Sta'e of Louisiana several years ago, it was pointed out.

The leases were subsequently con inued and maintained by the federal government under the outer continental shelf lands act

—Continued on page 74

Resin Offered by Glyco

Dimethyl hydantoin formaldehyde (DMHF) resin is being produced on a tonnage basis by Glyco Products Company at Williamsport, Pa. The product is used in textile sizing and paper coating. Because of its unique properties, it is used in hair-sets (hair lacquers) in aerosols and liquid solution.

Aerosol Price Changes Are Announced by duPont

Prices of "Freon-12" dichlorodifluoromethane and "Freon-11" trichloromonofluoromethane aerosol propellents will be decreased 1.2 percent and 7 percent, respectively, by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

The reductions apply to tankcar and tank truck quantities, and go into effect November 1. At the same time, the price of mixtures of the two propellents will be increased about 4 percent.

The change will drop the per-pound price to 20 cents for "Freon-11" and 25.3 cents for "Freon-12," both prices in tankcars and tank trucks, f.o.b. Carney's Point, N. J., East Chicago, Ind., and Antioch, Calif.

"Freon-11" in ton tanks also will be reduced, effective November 1, to 21 cents per pound, a decrease of 1.3 cents per pound. "Freon-12" in ton tanks will remain at 26.3 cents per pound.

The Week's Price Changes

Theobromine, Sucrose, Bois de Rose, Valonia Beards Advance.
Egg Albumin and Yolk, Spearmint Oil, Potato Starch Decline.

Prices Advanced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 72).
Greases, ⅛c. per lb. (p.72).
Oil, bois de rose, 10c. per lb. (p. 65).
Chenopodium, 5c. per lb. (p. 65).
Corn, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 72).
refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, 1c. per lb. (p. 72).
refd., 1c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 72).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 72).
refd., ½c. per lb.
Sucrose, refd., 10c. per 100 lbs. (p. 49).
Tallow, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 72).
Theobromine, 75c. per lb. (p. 59).
Tin, ⅝c. per lb. (p. 42).
Valonia beards, $4 per ton (p. 57).
Cups, $2 per ton (p. 57).

Prices Reduced

Copra, $1.50 per ton (p. 72).
Egg albumin, flake, 2c. per lb. (p. 57).
Yolk, 3c. per lb. (p. 57).
Linseed Meal, $1 per ton (p. 72).
Oil, citronella, Ceylon, 2c. per lb. (p. 65).
Coconut, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 72).
Guaiacwood, 5c. per lb. (p. 65).
Spearmint, 20c. per lb. (p. 65).
Tung, ¼c. per lb. (p. 72).
Potato starch, ex whse., ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Tankage, New York, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 48).
Chicago, 50c. per unit-ton.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

Oct. 11, 1956	Oct. 5, 1956	Oct. 14, 1955
109.18	109.15	106.83

PHS Backs Air Pollution Study

The Public Health Service has allocated $468,025 to other federal agencies for research activities in community air-pollution work during fiscal 1957, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has announced. Agreements have been concluded with the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Interior, and the Library of Congress for this work.

The Weather Bureau will continue studies started last year on the dilution and dispersal of contaminants in the atmosphere.

These include the development of technics for the survey of problem areas, including the nature and variability of the weather processes involved; climatological evaluation of existing weather data to determine air-pollution potentialities; and investigation of methods of predicting weather conditions associated with extreme levels of community air pollution, including the need for development of alert and warning systems. The Public Health Service has allocated $185,500 for these studies for the current year.

The National Bureau of Standards will undertake development of rapid field methods of sampling and analysis for the determination of individual substances in the atmosphere.

NBS will also continue to develop methods of sampling, transporting, analyzing, and identifying various gaseous

—Continued on page 52

HEADS RESEARCH UNIT: Dr. J. D. Fitzpatrick, named manager of the newly-created basic research section of Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Platinum Futures Trading To Start on N.Y. Exchange

Trading in platinum futures will start December 3 on the New York Mercantile Exchange, according to Joseph Mensel, exchange president.

The futures contract will call for delivery of fifty troy ounces of certified quality platinum, bar or sheet, and the spot market will provide for purchase of fifty ounce certified lots for immediate delivery on the day of the transaction.

There will be four delivery months per year under the trading regulations—January, April, July and October—with the contract opening eighteen months in advance.

Bayer Ethylene Oxide Unit Will Be Engineered by SD

Ethylene oxide by direct air oxidation of ethylene will be produced at the rate of 26 million pounds a year in a plant to be erected for Farbenfabriken Bayer, Leverkusen, Germany, by Scientific Design Company, New York.

The new plant will operate under license on SD's direct air-oxidation process, adapted by the American firm to the local feeds and conditions of Bayer.

Index to News and Market Reports

Association News

AIC, CIA to Meet Jointly 78
AIChE to Hold Parley 64
API Plans Chicago Parley 7
CCDA Sets Meeting 7
Drug Guild Is Formed 61
MCA Will Hear Hood 7
Oils, Fats Output: August 78
Pharmacy Unit Sets 1957 Plans 56
Progress Is NPVLA Theme 7
SOCMA Told of Manpower Shortage 7
Western Chemists to Meet 73

Government News

Additives Issue Being Studied 3
Columbium-Tantalum Under New Rule 56
FDA Announces Revision 64
General Aniline Stock Vote Denied 3
PHS Backs Air Pollution Study 4
Platers' Use of Nickel Surveyed 74
Tidelands Ruling Seen 3
Tranquilizer Study Set 3

Industry News

Aerosol Changes Announced 4
Alum Plant to Start 3
Anti-Freeze Facility to Be Built 5
Baker Research Lab Dedication Set 5
Bareco Offers New Ink 64
Botanical Drugs Reported Scarce 5
Calspray Unit to Start Up 5
Carter Wins Decision 3
Cellophane, "Mylar" Output Increased 7
DuPont Will Build Facility 3
Electromet Sets Up By Products Unit 5
Emery Names Fitzpatrick 4
Ethyl Corp. Plans Facility 5
Expansion Okayed for Texas-Eastern 7
Hooker, Oldbury Approve Consolidation 44
Oils, Fats Output August 78
Phthalonitrile Unit by Barrett 3
Platinum Trading to Start 4
Polio Vaccine Ready for Testing 5
Resin Offered by Glyco 4
Shell Research Gets Tester 55
Smith-Douglass to Run Facility 3
Sulfur Concentration Denied 4
Summit Mining Processes Seracite 5
Synco Develops Resin 69

International News

Ethylene Oxide Unit Projected 4
Naval Stores Foreign Influence Cited 4
Oil Import Hearing Oct. 22 3
Pharmacy Week Marked 5
Selenium Filing Dates Established 64
Trade Mark Bureau Proposed 5
US Puts Up Reactors 64

Personnel News

Baker Appoints Avery 3
Carwin Elects Dr. Swenson 61
Chlorine Institute Adds Wachsman 7
Columbian Carbon Names Bryant 5
Continental Names Lewis 56
CSC Names Agronomist 7
Fragrance Foundation Elevates S. Stone 7
Fritzsche Appoints Niles 47
Nuodex Division Names Gluck 4
Procter & Gamble Elects 64
Remington Medal to Moudry 56
Truscon Personnel Named 55
Zirconium Corp. Names Wagner 3

Market Reports

Acids 42
Agricultural Chemicals 48
Aliphatic Organics 49
Aromatic Chemicals 65
Botanical Drugs, Gums 59
Coal Chemicals 54
Coatings Materials 67
Drugs 59
Essential Oils 65
Fats and Greases 72
Fertilizer Materials 48
Fine Chemicals 59
Heavy Chemicals 42
Industrial Organic Chemicals 49
Lacquer Materials 67
Leather Chemicals 57
Naval Stores 67
Oil Cake and Meal 72
Oils 72
Paint Materials 67
Pesticides 48
Petrochemicals 49
Petroleum Derivatives 53
Protective Coatings Materials 67
Spices 65
Textile Chemicals 57
Waxes 72

General Features

Advertisers Index 79
Association Meeting Dates 7
Bids Wanted 56
Classified Advertisements 78
Consulting Chemists and Engineers 74
Coal Chemicals Output 54
Crude Oil Stocks 52
Current Market Quotations 9
Data Offered 45
Editorials 40
Imports 62
Imports Detained 65
Jobs & People 69
Obituaries 51
OPD Price Index 4
Washington Talks It Over 40

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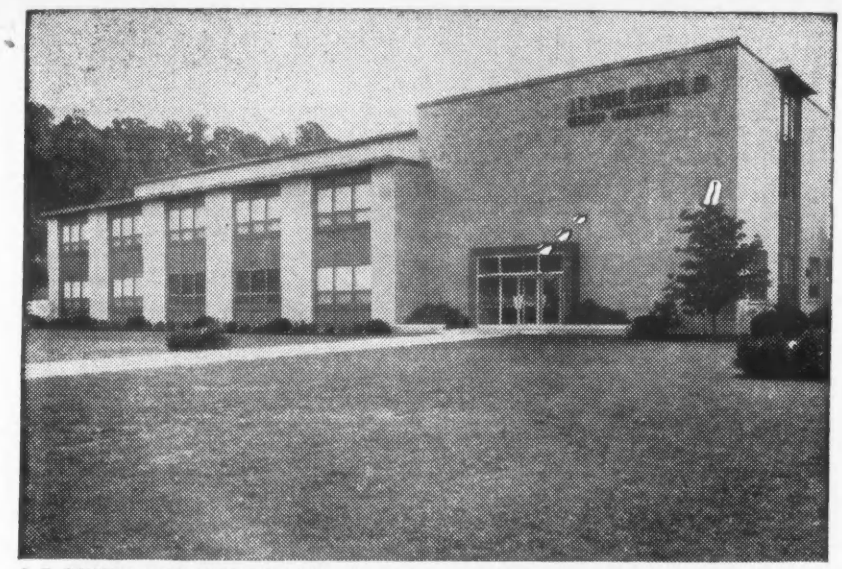


J. T. BAKER'S NEW RESEARCH LAB: The new research laboratory which J. T. Baker Chemical Company will open formally at Phillipsburg, N. J., on October 26th. A fully air-conditioned building constructed of concrete and steel, it is faced with tan bricks and red porcelain window-wall panels.

Baker Research Lab Building Dedication Ceremony October 26

A research laboratory building for J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., will be dedicated on October 26th. The facilities are designed for continuance of research in the field of purity reagents and chemicals and to expand Baker's current program of industrial chemical development. Governor Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey will formally open the laboratory, and Prof. Arthur C. Cope, chairman of the department of chemistry of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will give the dedicatory address.

In addition to scientific guests from other areas, members of the Lehigh Valley section of the American Chemical Society will attend. The following day there will be open house for employees of the company and their families, and local business people.

20,000 Square Feet Available

The sixty by 150 foot building has more than 20,000 square feet of floor space available for laboratories, services, research library, and for the offices of the research division and *Chemist-Analyst*. Facilities are provided for a research staff of sixty.

There are fifteen separate laboratories, each approximately 450 feet square. Several individual laboratories are equipped for organic exploratory work, and are provided with distillation assembles for purification or organic intermediates. Another laboratory has extensive special equipment designed for polymerization studies.

The equipment in the antibiotic laboratories include a Craig countercurrent distribution machine for purification and isolation studies. Centrifuges and a rotating

—Continued on page 61

Antifreeze Installation To Be Built by Olin

The automotive products department of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., will build a $1.5 million plant for formulation and packaging of automotive antifreeze at Mapleton, Ill.

The plant is expected to turn out 12 million gallons of antifreeze a year. Methanol and ethylene glycol will be supplied by Olin's industrial chemicals division from plants at Morgantown, W. V., and Brandenburg, Ky.

Ethyl Corp. Plans Facility in California

Ethyl Corporation, New York, has announced plans for an antiknock compound manufacturing plant in California. The new plant, the company said, will be located in the San Francisco Bay area, and will be large enough to serve the growing needs of the West Coast oil industry for "Ethyl" antiknock compounds.

Ethyl Corporation has manufacturing plants in Baton Rouge, La. and Houston, Tex. Besides i's proposed California plant, the company in May announced the acquisition of property near Joliet, Ill. as a Midwest plant site. Last month its subsidiary, Ethyl Corporation of Canada, Ltd., put into operation a new plant in Sarnia, Ontario, to serve the Canadian oil industry.

Commenting on the action, E. L. Shea, chairman of the company, said, "We are carrying forward our long-range program of establishing new antiknock facilities for two reasons. One is to locate antiknock compound plants in major refining areas throughout the country as required, in

—Continued on page 52

Summit Mining Corp. Processing Seracite Ore

Summit Mining Corporation, Carlisle, Pa., is currently producing "Ser-X" potassium hydrous aluminum silicate from Seracite ore at its plant located at Aspers, Pa.

After the Seracite ore is processed, it has an average particle size of 3.5 microns and a bulk density of 40 pounds per cubic foot. "Ser-X" is said to be non-hygroscopic and non-shrinking. The particles are flat.

Because of these physical and chemical properties, the company says, the material has proved ideal for such industrial uses as a diluent in insecticide chemicals, and a filler in asphaltic compounds, wi'h other potential markets including paints, textiles, polishes and the like.

Botanical Drugs Are Scarce And Prices Are Likely to Rise, OPD's Fall Survey Indicates

This is OPD's annual fall report of conditions in the botanical drug belt—Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina—and market prospects for the coming season.

There is a scarcity of botanical drugs at US primary markets. As a result, manufacturing consumers are likely to find a sharp upswing in prices during the 1956-57 season. This is a far cry from the situation a year ago when supplies were equal to demand and prices were stable. The limited tonnage of botanicals collected in the country this year was obtained at constantly advancing market buying prices.

Shortage of Labor Is Key

Widespread shortage of botanicals this year was the product of insufficient labor. Growing conditions were almost ideal and plenty of drugs awaited collection. However, many tons went ungathered because collectors were attracted by better paying jobs. Collections in 1956 were concentrated mainly in a few high-priced items.

Although buying prices were advanced, collection of high-volume botanicals was conservative, while only very small quantities of low-volume items were gathered.

Right now, there is grave doubt that stocks of high-volume botanicals will equal the probable demand. As for low-volume materials, supplies are so small that dealers doubt their ability to meet all actual needs of manufacturing consumers. The following tabulation, based on 120 botanicals, shows the extent of that activity:

	1956	1955
Number of advances	39%	10%
Number of reductions	3%	35%
Number unchanged	58%	55%

Using the same 120 botanicals as the basis for computations, OPD calculations reveal that the per pound price-average this year rose 11.8 percent over that paid in 1955. Also, it was 8.4 percent above that paid in 1954.

Following is a list of the botanicals that changed price during the past collection

—Continued on page 46

Central Trademark Bureau Is Weighed Internationally

Establishment of a central bureau for international trademark search in the chemical and pharmaceutical fields is under consideration by the United States Trademark Association and the Bureau Internationale de Berne. Members of the drug industry are now being contacted on the proposal.

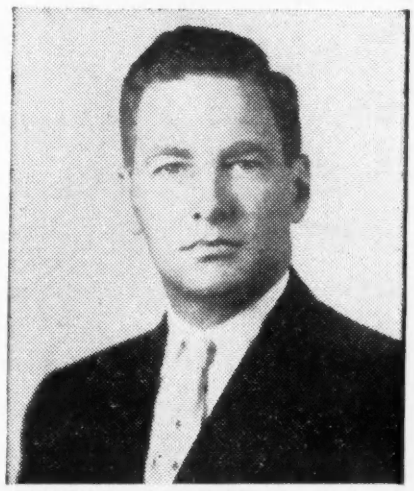
It has been estimated that a classification of trademarks for a number of countries, including the United States, France, Germany and Great Britain, could be established at a cost of $25,000 to $30,000 and would require about twelve months to complete.

The compilation would be published at a cost of about $200 to $350 per copy. Supplements would be issued every six or twelve months and reprinted entirely every five years.

It has been suggested that the project be financed by subscriptions and that maintenance of the file be supported by charges for searching. Drug manufacturers are being contacted to determine whether there is sufficient interest to warrant going ahead with the project.

Electromet Sets Up Division

In order to develop a broader market for by-products from its extensive metallurgical operations, Electro Metallurgical Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has set up a by-products division within its sales department. For the present, the headquarters of the new division will be in Niagara Falls, N. Y.



EASTERN SALES MANAGER: Alan W. Bryant, named eastern district manager in the sales department of Columbian Carbon Company's carbon black and pigment division, New York.

DuPont to Erect New 'Orlon' Plant

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will build a new plant to produce "Orlon" acrylic staple and tow adjoining its acetate yarn manufacturing unit at Waynesboro, Va.

The plant, rated to produce 40 million pounds of this textile fiber annually, will bring duPont's capacity to produce "Orlon" staple and tow to over 100 million pounds yearly. The company's first plant for "Orlon" staple went into commercial production at Camden, S. C., in mid-1952.

The company said the decision to build the new plant was in direct response to increased demands for "Orlon." In less than four years "Orlon" has become a major fiber in the knitwear industry, be-

—Continued on page 63

Calspray Unit to Start Up

The multi-million dollar plant food project of California Spray-Chemical Corporation—capable of producing 300 tons of complex pelleted plant food, 300 tons of liquid ammonium nitrate, 150 tons of ammonium sulfate, 200 tons of liquid calcium-ammonium nitrate, and 425 tons of aqua ammonia per day, is being readied to go on stream at Richmond, Calif.

Pharmacy Week Marked In the US and Canada

More than 50,000 pharmacies throughout the United States and Canada have just completed observances of National Pharmacy Week, which this year marked the 104th anniversary of the founding of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

On behalf of the 110,000 registered pharmacists of the United States, John A. MacCartney of Detroit, Mich., president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, issued a message to the health officers of the nation, the voluntary health organizations, and to the public, pledging the continued interest and faithful services of the pharmacists of the United States in the development of better community health.

Polio Vaccine of New Type Is Ready for Testing

A new polio vaccine, said to have several advantages over the present Salk-type, has been developed by Dr. Albert E. Sabin, a Cincinnati, Ohio, researcher. Dr. Sabin was a sharp critic of the Salk preparation during the time it was first being brought out in commercial quantities and prior to the development of the tighter safety standards now in use.

The outstanding features of the new vaccine, Dr. Sabin said, were i s highly attenuated strains of live polio virus, the fact that it could be taken orally instead of by injection, and its low cost.

Dr. Sabin said he was ready to start testing the vaccine on large groups of persons. Explaining what he meant by "highly-attenuated," Dr. Sabin said, "If one particle of virulent virus can produce paralysis in a live strain, a highly-attenuated strain would be one in which as many as 1 million particles would not produce paralysis." He said his research had resulted in the development of strains attenuated in the 1-billionth degree.

Plans have been made to test the new vaccine on inmates at the United States Reformatory for First Offenders, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Dr. Thomas M. Rivers, medical director of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, said the organization had supported Dr. Sabin's research, giving him $1 million over ten years.

'The foundation has not given him permission to put on field trials," Dr. Rivers said, "but they can't stop him if he wants to finance the tests on his own."

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Association Meetings

Antibiotics Annual Symposium, Willard hotel, Washington, D. C., October 17-19.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 17-18.

Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 17-18.

Association of American Pesticide Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 20.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 15-17.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 15.

Air Pollution Control Association, semi-annual meeting, Rice hotel, Houston, Tex., December 3-5.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 22-23.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 10-12.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual dinner meeting, Delmonico hotel, New York, November 15.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting and symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 23.

Chemical Market Research Association, Harvard Business School, Cambridge, Mass., November 13-14.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 3-5.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of American Drug Manufacturers Association and American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, fall meeting, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., October 23-24

Commercial Chemical Development Association, Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 1.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting and paint industries' show, Netherlands Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 21-24.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, midwinter conference, Statler hotel, New York, November 20.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 16-17.

National Chemical Exposition, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, November 27-30.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual convention, Waldorf - Astoria, New York, November 26-28.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Statler, Ambassador and Biltmore hotels, Los Angeles, November 12-14.

National Pest Control Association, annual convention, Detroit, Mich., October 22-25.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., November 10-15.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Barbizon Plaza hotel, New York, October 31-November 2.

Proprietary Association, scientific section, winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 11.

Society of Rheology, annual meeting, Mellon Institute and Webster Hall hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 7-9.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, November 7; annual meeting and dinner, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 3.

'Progress Through Cooperation' Theme for 60th NPVLA Convention

"Progress Through Cooperation" is the theme for the sixty-ninth annual convention of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, to be held at the Statler hotel, Los Angeles, November 12 through 14. The meeting will open with a report of officers and committee chairmen and an address by Leo M. Cherne, executive director of the Research Institute of America. Mr. Cherne will speak on "What Lies Ahead." This will be followed by the advertising and sales promotion managers' forum and the roof coating manufacturers' forum.

At the first forum the following subjects will be discussed:—"Sales and Merchandising Aids for Dealers," "How to Make Meetings Successful," "Preparing Advertising Budgets," "Getting Salesmen's Cooperation in Using Advertising Material," "Effective Use of Point of Sales Advertising," and "Advertising Copy as Related to Paints."

The following topics will be presented at the roof coating forum:—"The Present and Future Roles of Asphalt Roof Coatings," by N. N. Gay; "Aluminum Asbestos Roofing," by F. B. Rethwisch, and "Roof Coatings From the Applicator's Viewpoint," by Arthur Mitchell.

On November 13 the meeting will open with a film presentation, "This Is Color." Donald C. Sloan, president of Donald C.

—Continued on page 79

CSC AGRONOMIST: Dr. David Howe, appointed an agronomist on the research development and engineering staff of Commercial Solvents Corporation, with headquarters at Terre Haute, Ind.

API Tells Plans For Chicago Parley

The American Petroleum Institute will hear Secretary of the Interior Frederick A. Seaton, API president Frank M. Porter, International Business Machines Company president Thomas J. Watson, jr., and Frank G. Prior, president of Standard Oil Company (Indiana) at two general sessions during its forthcoming meeting at the Conrad Hilton, Palmer House, and Sheraton Blackstone hotels in Chicago, November 12 through 15.

Among the many prominent executives of business, industry and government who will address sessions during the meeting

—Continued on page 51

Cellophane, 'Mylar' Output To Be Increased by duPont

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., is planning to increase production of cellophane and "Mylar" polyester film.

The company will expand the Clinton, Iowa, cellophane plant so that the increased output will reach 10,000,000 pounds by mid-1958. Plans have been formulated for an additional increase of 20,000,000 pounds of cellophane capacity at other duPont plants later in 1958.

Output of "Mylar" polyester film will be raised 50 percent at the company's Circleville, Ohio, plant early in 1958.

Student Opportunities Called Way for United States to Solve Scientific Manpower Problem

The key to the long-range scientific manpower problem in this country lies in providing greater opportunities for gifted students and in providing those students with an education that has been carefully planned, Dr. John C. Warner, president of Carnegie Institute of Technology, told last week's meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association in New York. "I hope all of you who represent the great and progressive chemical industry will encourage your companies to expand their programs for aid to education. And I hope that you as individuals will include one or more private institutions for higher education among your favorite charities," he sta ed.

Importance of Science, Math Courses

Dr. Warner said the country would improve the quality and quantity of its scientific-engineering manpower if it would "provide gifted students the opportunity of studying science and mathema ics in the secondary schools under competent and inspiring teachers. Indeed, gifted students, whatever their professional interests, should be required to study these subjects as an important part of 'heir education to be responsible citizens in this technological age."

He also called for "financial assistance when needed to gifted students motivated toward a career in science or engineering so that education for these professions is not foregone for purely economic reasons."

Dr. Warner added that these students should be provided with an education which has the following characteristics:

• "Adequate and effective education in liberal studies so that the graduate will be able to communicate skillfully in oral and written language; will be able to take into proper account the economic human relations, and social aspects and implications of his professional work; will be able to discharge effectively his duties as a responsible citizen; will have an understanding of 'he business enterprise and the environment in which it must opera e for profit; and will be equipped to live a rich, full personal life.

• "Emphasis in the scientific-technical part of the curriculum on giving the student a thorough understanding of basic principles, ideas, and theories, and skill in the use of these in solving problems

—Continued on page 52

JOINS CHLORINE INSTITUTE: Arthur A. Wachsman, formerly with Shell Oil Company's public relations department, who has joined the Chlorine Institute as director of public information.

$82.7 Million Expansion Okayed for Texas-Eastern

Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation, Shreveport, La., has received Federal Power Commission authorization for an $82.7 million expansion project involving the importation of substantial quanti ies of natural gas from Mexico.

The commission also set October 29 as the date for hearings to begin on the second phase of Texas Eastern's expansion and diversification program which relates to reconversion of a major segment of the Lit'le Big Inch line to petroleum products service. Including the second phase, which will cost about $64 million, this program will cost approximately $147 million.

Completion of the phase just authorized will increase capacity of the company's natural gas transmission system by approximately 250 billion cubic feet per day with a large portion of the gas going to

—Continued on page 74

Fragrance Foundation Elevates Sherry Stone

Miss Sherry D. Stone has been appointed executive director of the Fragrance Foundation.

Miss Stone had been assistant executive director of the foundation for the past four years. She went to the foundation from WAAT-WATV, Newark, N. J., where she had been women's news director and assistant public relations director. Before that, she served on the public relations staff of the Newark Community Chest.

CCDA Sets Meeting On Soaps, Detergents

The Commercial Chemical Development Association has announced the program for its Cincinnati, Ohio, meeting, the subject of which will be "Soaps and Detergents." The meeting will be held in the Netherland Plaza hotel, November 1.

The program will begin with the presentation of the following three papers:—"A Review of Major Trends in Soaps and Detergents During the Past Ten Years," by Foster Dee Snell, president of Foster D. Snell, Inc.; "Comments From the Viewpoint of a Soap and Detergent Manufacturer," by Dr. J. G. Pleasants, vice-president of research and development for Procter & Gamble Company, and "Development Problems of Chemical Concerns Supplying the Soap and Detergent Industry," by E. R. Baker, general manager of research and development for Continental Oil Company.

At a luncheon session, R. K. Van Nostrand, assistant advertising direcor of Bristol-Myers Company, will speak on

—Continued on page 74

MCA Will Hear Hood At Semi-Annual Meeting

Clifford F. Hood, president of United States Steel Corporation, will be the banquet speaker at the sixth semi-annual meeting and winter conference of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association at the S'atler hotel, New York, on November 20.

George L. Parkhurst, vice-president of Standard Oil Company of California, and John E. Hull, MCA president, will speak at the luncheon.

The conference, to be attended by an estimated 700 chemical industry executives, will feature panel discussions on merchandising and marketing, government relations, science education, chemical industry finance, college recruiting, corrosion preven'ion and plastics.

Oil Progress Week Being Marked Across the Country

The United States oil industry, for the ninth consecutive year, is celebrating Oil Progress Week. The event began yesterday and will continue through the week.

The American Petroleum Institute, which sponsors the observance, announced that there will be a number of special attention-getters, such as parades, radio and television programs, movie showings, special editions of newspapers and other publications, rallies, community leader luncheon and dinner meetings, posters, placards, beauty queens, contests, special school programs, salutes to service station operators as "Ambassadors of Good Will," open houses at oil installations, barbecues, window and building decorations, etc.

Governors of many states, mayors, and other municipal authorities are issuing Oil Progress Week proclamations, calling upon their citizenry to participate in the industry's observance and pay heed to the many activities.

The industry's newest motion picture, "Destination Earth," has been released for public showings and it is anticipated that it will be seen by millions of persons in

—Continued on page 52

"Perhaps Merck Iodides are 'Sublime', Miss,

but what I ordered

was Merck Iodine Resublimed U. S. P. . . . !"

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, October 11 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .30½ - —
ton lots ..... lb. .31½ - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .34½ - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .79 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .80 - .81
Acetic anhydride dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .11½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt alld E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .1490 - —
eryst., dms., c.l. works .... lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
56% bbls ..... 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70% bbls ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls ..... 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 200 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.13.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, ... 100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb lots, point of shipt lb. .61 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh) bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .56 - .58
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34¾ - —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works .. lb 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 100 lbs or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Anthranilic, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
10-kilo lots ..... kilo.12.35 - —
5-kilo lots ..... kilo.12.75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots ..... kilo.13.00 - —
500-gram lots ..... kilo.13.50 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E ..... 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Acid, benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech. 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... ton.151.25 -172.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.201.00 -222.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.206.00 -227.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.151.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.156.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ... ton.126.25 -147.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.00 -197.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.00 -202.00
bulk, c.l., works ... ton.93.75 - —

Acid, boric tech. 99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 156.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton..161.50 - —
dms. c.l., works ton 131.25 -152.25
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 181.00 -202.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.186.00 -207.00
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher
Broenners, bbls lb 1.76 —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .32½ - —
Capric, dms ..... lb. .25 - .27
Caprylic, dms ..... lb. .25 - .27
Cassella, dms. frt alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, dms ..... lb. .17¾ - .19¾
Chicago, paste bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono purif., flake, 99% dms lb. .23½ - .25½
tech. flake, 96-97½, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib dms., l.t.l., works lb 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 1.25 - —

Acid, p-chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 2.25 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis. lb. 2.30 - —
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .046 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .031 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .041 - —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Chromic, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots ..... lb 2.50 3.50
Citric, USP anhyd., gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. 29½ .30
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .30 - .30½
smaller lots ..... lb. .30½ - .31
hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½ .28
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .28 - .28½
smaller lots ..... lb. 29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls ..... lb. 1.05 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms ..... lb. .25 - .27
tanks ..... lb. .23 - —
dbl dist., dms ..... lb. .25 - .27
tanks ..... lb. .23 - .24
Corn oil, dist. dms ..... lb. .16¾ - .18¾
tanks ..... lb. .14¾ - —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms ..... lb. .15¾ - .17¾
tanks ..... lb. .13¾ - —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. 70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. 72 - —
Cresylic, coltar, dom., resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, 50%, 207° or above, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.10 - —
204° to 207° C., tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.20 - —
non-resin grade, 50%, 210° or above, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.19 - 1.20
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
imp., 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .95 - —
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis gal. .63 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .65 .72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 .67
245° C. to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls. ..... lb. .90 - 1.25
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works .... lb. .14 - —
Dithiodibenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.43 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .34½ - —
F, crude, paste, bbls, works lb 2.10 —
Folic, bots fib cns kilo-lots of more gram 1.40 —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570 -
l.c.l., works lb. .1620 - .1720
90%, cbys. c.l. works lb. .1625 -
l.c.l. works lb. .1675 - .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25½ -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ -
Gallic, NF VII bbls. 1,000 lb lots lb. 1.80 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 2.00
Gamma dry, grd bbls. frt. alld. lb 1.50 —
paste bbls. frt. alld lb 1.45 —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms ... lb 8.50 —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots .... lb .23 .35
cbys ..... lb .19 —
dms. lb. 15½ - —
l-Glutamic 99½% fib dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
25-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.05 - —
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys ..... lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys ..... lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.03
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.26.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.33.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
5-pint bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb .20¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼ - .23¼
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1¼c. per lb. less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls, c.l., dlvd .. lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .75 - .90
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots .. lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs.19.25 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd 100 lbs.20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.21.00 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd 100 lbs.22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.13.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys. ..... lb. .83 - —
Isonicotinic, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Itaconic, tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .44 - —
purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .54 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph	amorphous	djns.	demijohns		
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	o-	ortho
approx.	approximately	E.	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	p-	para
		exp.	expressed	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	incl.	included	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	indust.	industrial	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	kgs.	kegs	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	l-	laevo	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lb.	pound	sec.	secondary
		l.c.l.	less than carlots	secs.	seconds
cps.	centipoises	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.g.	specific gravity
cryst.	crystal	liq.	liquid	ship't	shipment
cs.	cases	mfrs.	manufacturers	soln.	solution
ctns.	cartons	m-	meta	s.u.	standard unit
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	syn.	synthetic
		min.	minimum	tanks.	railroad tankcars
d-	dextro	m.p.	melting point	tech.	technical
dbl.	double	N-	nitrogen	tert-	tertiary
denat.	denatured	n-	normal	t.l.	truck loads
dest-dist	destructive-distilled	nat.	natural	t.w.	tank wagons
dl-	dextro-laevo	neut.	neutral	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dist.	distilled	NF	National Formulary	vis.	viscosity
				VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, J, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis	lb.	2.45	—
powd, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.50	2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
	lb.	1.25	—
L, buls., works			
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more	lb.	.1821-	.215
smaller lots	lb.	.1921-	.225
80%, bbls., 5 or more	lb.	.3121-	.37
smaller lots	lb.	.3171-	.375
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works	lb.	.23	—
1 to 19	lb.	.235	—
80%, bbls., 5 or more	lb.	.385	—
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs	6.30	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs	6.70	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.20	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.45	11.95
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.85	12.35
USP, 85%, cbys.	lb.	.85	.88
Laurent's, bbls	lb.	.60	—
Lauric, 90%, dms	lb.	.36½-	.38½
Linseed oil, dist., dms	lb.	.1900-	—
w.w., dms	lb.	.2200-	—
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms	lb.	.37	.38
Malic, tech., dms	lb.	.50	—
Mandelic, NF dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.35	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.40	2.50
Metanilic, dms., works	lb.	.57	.75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works	lb.	.54½-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.55	—
Molybdic, 85%, dms., works	lb.	1.20	—
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).			

Acid, muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).			
Myristic, dms	lb	.26	.28
1-naphthol-4 sulfonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers).			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).			
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).			
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).			
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).			
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).			
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).			
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).			
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).			
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).			
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).			
Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.30	—
Nicotinic, USP, dms., dlvd kilo.		8.00	8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).			
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	5.75	—
t.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	6.05	6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	6.25	—
t.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	6.55	7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	6.75	—
t.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	7.05	7.85
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	7.25	—
t.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	7.55	8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs.	3.90	—
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs.	4.90	—

Acid, nitric, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	.20½
5 pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.72	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.73	—
Oleic, s.d., dms	lb.	.18½-	.20½
tanks	lb.	.16½-	—
dbl. dist. (white) dms.	lb.	.20½-	.22½
tanks	lb.	.18½-	—
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).			
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).			
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).			
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
10,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.16¾-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.17¾-	—
b-Oxynaphthoic, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld.	lb.	1.14	1.17
Palm, dist., dms	lb.	.14¾-	.16¾
tanks	lb.	.12¾-	—
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).			
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).			
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)			
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)			
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)			
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)			
Peri, dry, frt. alld.	lb.	1.35	—
paste, frt. alld.	lb.	1.30	—
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns.	lb.	1.45	1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).			
Phenylglycollic (see mandelic).			
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald	100 lbs.	6.75	—
t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.00	7.50
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	7.60	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.85	9.10
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.75	—

Acid, phosphoric, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works.	lb.	.0825-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.0850	0975
tanks, works	lb.	.0640	—
Picric, NF, bbls	lb.	1.10	—
tech., bbls	lb.	.69	—
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22¾-	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.20¾-	—
Pyrogallic, NF (see Pyrogallol).			
tech., bbls	lb	2.76	2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).			
S., bbls., works	lb.	3.25	—
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.35	—
t.c.l., frt. alld. of 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.36	—
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.41	—
USP, cryst., fib. dms	lb.	.48	—
powd., fib dms	lb.	.55	—
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.64	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.66	.70
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms	lb.	.18¾-	.20¾
tanks	lb.	.16¼-	—
s.d., dms	lb.	.17¼-	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.15¼-	—
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs	lb.	.15¼-	.17¼
single pressed, bgs	lb.	.14¾-	.16¾
triple pressed, bgs	lb.	.17½-	.19½
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.62	.75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23	—
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.45	—
tanks, works	ton.	18.60	—
66° Be, cbys. c.l., works	100 lbs	2.25	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.55	3.35
tanks, works	ton.	22.35	—
98%, tanks, works	ton.	23.50	—
99-100%, tanks, works	ton.	23.95	—
CP, NF, consumers, frt. equald.	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼-	.14¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., cl., works, frt. alld	lb.	.16¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	.18¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works	ton.	25.00	—
40%, tanks, works	ton.	29.00	—
65%, tanks, works	ton.	39.50	—
Tall oil, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09	.09½
tanks, works	lb.	.07½-	.08
Tallow, dist., dms	lb.	.15¼-	.17¼
tanks	lb.	.13¼-	—
hydrogenated, dms	lb.	.14¼-	.16¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.05	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.06	2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.95	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.96	2.01
tech., dms	lb.	1.05	—
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l.	lb.	.49	—
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt.	lb.	.49½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.50	—
100-lb. dms	lb.	.51	—
imported	lb.	.41½-	.42
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis	lb.	1.35	1.55
Thiosalicylic, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.00	—
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.81	—
p-Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l	lb.	.90	—
125 lbs. to t.l	lb.	1.00	—
o-Toluidine-m-Sulfonic, frt. alld.	lb.	.70	—
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works	lb	.92	1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).			
Tungstic, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	3.00	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	3.15	3.50
Undecylenic, dms	lb.	1.40	—
Aconite root, bls	lb.	.50	.55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.47	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.46	—
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.31	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.27	—
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots	gram.	15.00	—
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).			
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).			
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls.	lb.	2.25	—
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms	lb.	2.75	—
dl-Alanine, dms., works	lb	8.50	11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).			
light, dms	lb.	.65	1.00
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls.	lb.	1.87	1.89
flake	lb.	1.83	1.85
tech., cryst., bbls	lb.	1.08	1.10
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)			
ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.43	—
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.43	—
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.16	—
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.19¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.17¾-	—
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, frt. alld E	lb.	.16	—
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works	lb.	.41½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.42½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.39½-	—
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.65	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.70	—
tanks, works	lb.	.60	—
Benzyl, NF, dms	lb.	.64	.70
tech., dms., dlvd	lb.	.47½-	.49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14	—
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.12	—
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22½-	.23½
tanks, works	lb	.19½-	—
Cetyl, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more	lb.	.65	.72
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more	lb.	.48	—
Cinnamic, bots	lb.	2.15	2.75

true as a plumb...

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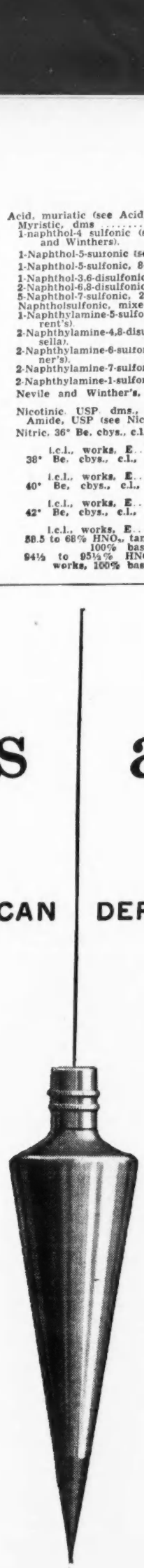

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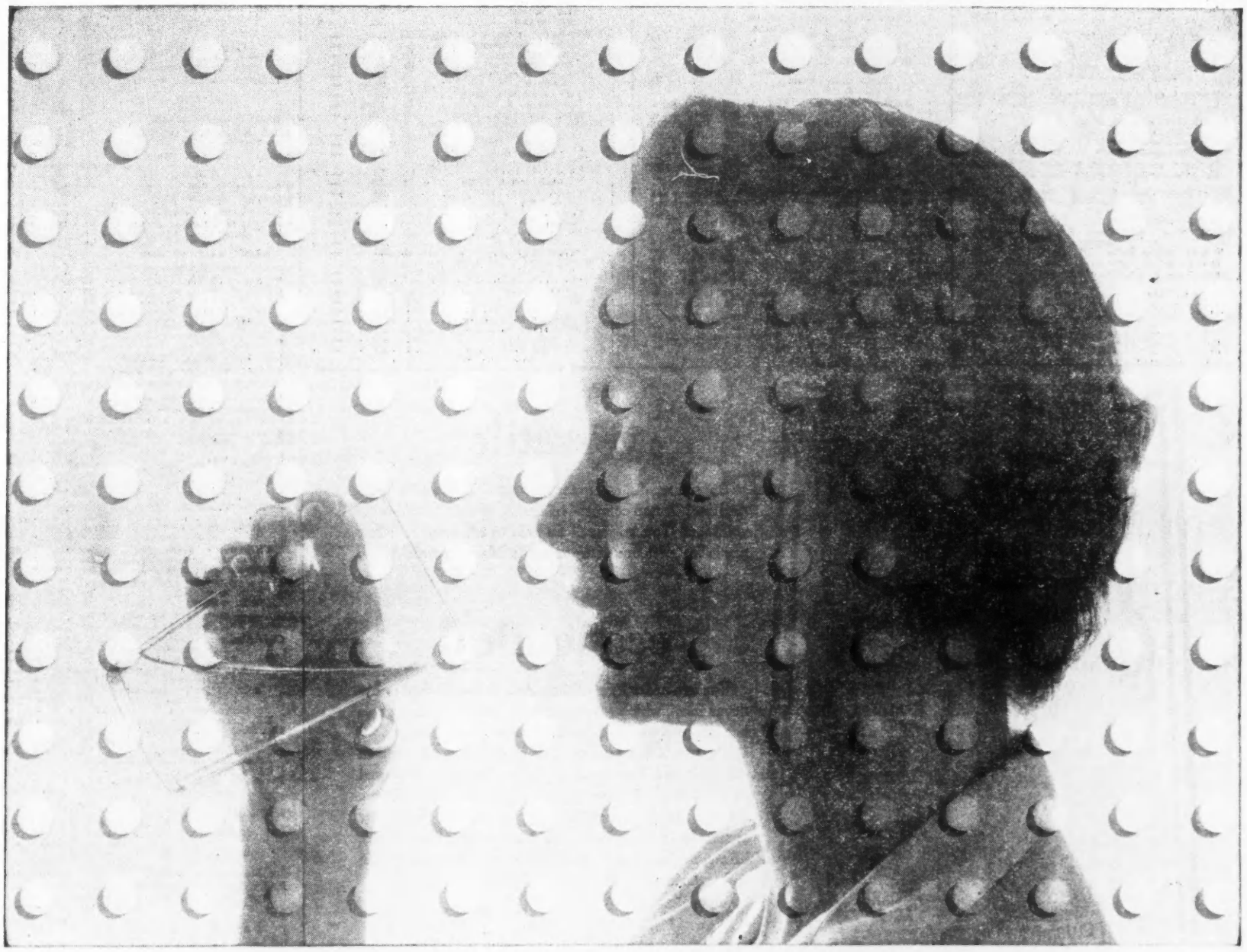
42,000,000 aspirins a day...

DOW



Dow's prompt shipments of acetylsalicylic acid, U. S. P., help producers keep pace with growing demand

42,000,000 aspirin tablets daily . . . 485 every second. That's the rate of consumption in the United States, today, as this unheralded "miracle drug" continues its multi-role as analgesic and antipyretic. The aspirin producer must supply this ever-increasing demand efficiently and profitably with a consistently dependable product. That's why so many have chosen Dow as their source for acetylsalicylic acid.

Dow's extensive distribution facilities covering east, west, north and south are geared for extra-prompt service. Whether a ton or a carload, Dow's shipment arrives when you want it.

Dow offers white granulation forms containing 10%, 16% and 20% starch and pink and green containing 10% starch. These can be fed directly into your tablet machines with no further preparation, saving you time and materials. All are shipped in fiber drums lined with moisture-resistant saran plastic which retains the product's high quality and keeps it in proper tableting condition until used.

For swift, dependable delivery and for quality that remains outstanding throughout storage, obtain your acetylsalicylic acid from Dow. Call your nearest Dow Sales office or write THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan.

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS

DOW

Alcohol, decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 23½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 24½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 21 - —
perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
normal (see 1-Decanol).
Denat. CD-12, CD-13 CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64½ - .66
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69½ - .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis, gal. .48½ - .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .635 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .685 - .745
tanks same basis gal. .475 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 - —

Alcohol, denat., SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. 50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .755
tanks, same basis gal. 485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. 47 - —
SD35A dms. c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .665 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .715 - .775
tanks, same basis gal. .505 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .645 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .755
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained
Diacetone acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .125 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .145 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb 1.55 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.20.63 -20.69
tanks, same basis gal.20.42 - —

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
absolute, 200 pf, tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.21.68 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.21.73 -21.79
tanks, same basis gal.21.52 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾ - —
Furfuryl cns. works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .20 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 - —
Newark N J lb. .22½ - —
tanks Memphis Tenn lb. .184 - —
Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .27½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd. 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —

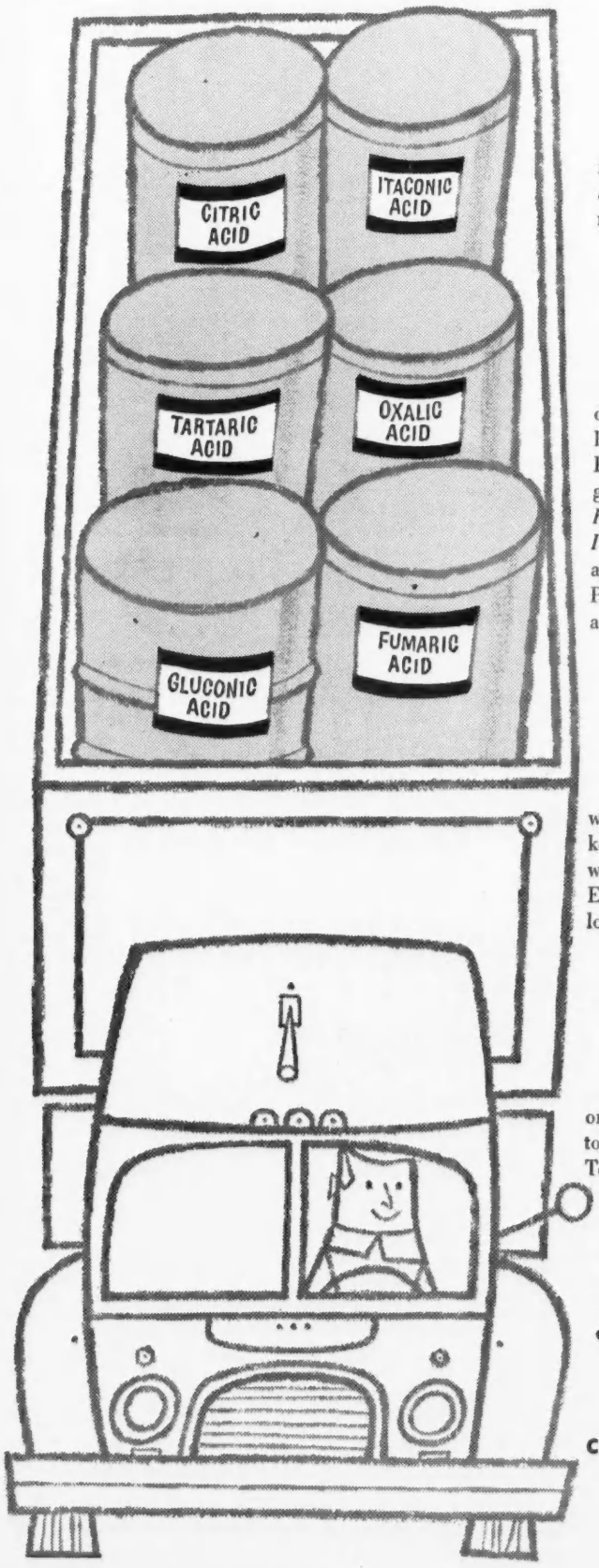
Alcohol, lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
tech (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms lb 1.10 - 1.60
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l. or t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. or t.l.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .38 - —
f.o.b. Newark, N. J lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd E. of Denver lb. .365 - —
dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .375 - —
Tridecyl mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. 26½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 27½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb 24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95% dms works lb .23 - —
denaturing grade dms gal 2.15 - —
Aldrin tech. fib dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb .80 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb .85 - —
Aletris root, ogs lb 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Allethrin 90% dms. frt alld lb 28.80 - 28.90
soln 20% dms 200-2,000 lb lots frt alld lb 9.50 - 9.55
2½% dms. frt alld lb .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento)
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb 1.45 - 1.50
Chloride dms. c.l. dlvd lb 17 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb 18 - —
tanks dlvd lb 15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .50 - —
powd., cs lb. .65 - —
Curacao kgs lb. .60 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.35 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline)
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol)
Alum ammonium gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
lump dms. works 100 lbs 5.05 - —
powd. dms works 100 lbs 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous dms lb .07¾ - .08
Potassium gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs 4.55 - —
lump, dms. works 100 lbs 5.30 - —
powd. dms., works 100 lbs 5.45 - —
USP burnt dms lb 20 - 21
hydrous dms lb .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome dms lb 17 - —
Alumina calcined bgs., c.l., works lb. .0455- —
l.c.l., works lb. .048 - .0755
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls. l.c.l. works lb .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys, c.l., works lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1290
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾ - .18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., l.c.l. works lb. .12½ - —
works lb. .12 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. frt. equald lb. .032 - —
20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0345- —
2,000-20,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .0445- —
bulk, same basis lb. .0295- —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP. XIV. fib. dms., works lb. .82½ - —
contract, works lb. .79½ - —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate)
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2710- —
pigs 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2500- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .68 - —
standard grade, dms lb. .48 - —
Powder, lining, extra, fine, dms. lb. 1.09 - —
standard grade, dms lb. .78½ - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .39 - .42
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.55

Prices $1 per ton higher in the south.

USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .475 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.55 - —



versatile

Do you need a sequestering agent? A reactive intermediate? A non-corrosive cleaning agent? A non-toxic acidifier? You may well be able to fill these or other needs best with one of the versatile Pfizer Organic Acids.

economical

You can order *Pfizer Citric Acid* in economical anhydrous form, which saves paying freight for water, gives better quality control. Mild *Gluconic Acid* is shipped by Pfizer as a 50 per cent aqueous solution. *Oxalic Acid* in granular and fine granular forms. *Tartaric Acid* and *Fumaric Acid* in fine granular and powdered forms. *Itaconic Acid,* a versatile polymer intermediate, now available in an economical technical grade. Check Pfizer, too, for low cost salts of citric, gluconic, oxalic and tartaric acids.

fast delivery

Pfizer has recently increased the number of modern warehouses it maintains across the country in order to keep adequate stocks of its high quality chemicals within short haul of plants everywhere—North, South, East and West. Newest of these new warehouses are located in Dallas, Texas, and Portland, Oregon.

in large tonnage

When you need a sequestering agent, an intermediate or other chemical product, check Pfizer first for large tonnage shipments. Write for further information. Pfizer Technical Service can help you with extensive data.

from **Pfizer**

Manufacturing Chemists For Over 100 Years

CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC. *Chemical Sales Division*
630 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn 6, N. Y.
Branch Offices: Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Calif.; Vernon, Calif.; Atlanta, Ga.; Dallas, Tex.

Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 75.00 — —
refrigeration, tanks works, frt equald ton 82.50 — —
aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd basis ton 83.00 — —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous)
Ammoniac, sal. gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 — —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 — —
white grain (see Ammonium chloride tech.)
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 — —
Benzoate USP dms. kgs. 4,000-lb. lots frt alld lb .80 —
smaller lots frt alld lb .81 1.08
Biborate gran. dms c.l. works ton 319.50 —
ton lots, ex whse ton 395.00 —
smaller lots ex whse ton 400.00 —
Bicarbonate dom. dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 — —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 — —
Bichromate dms works lb .42 .43
Bifluoride dms. dlvd lb. 21 45 .22 45
Bromide, NF gran., bbls lb. .43 —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms. lb. .16 — —
Chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 — —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 8.20
USP gran. bbls., dms lb 17¼
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 — —
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.07 — —
Iodide, NF dms., bots lb 4.26 4.38
Linoleate 80% dms. works lb .50 .55
Nitrate dom., fert. grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton 64.00 — —
August discount ton 4.00 5.00
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton, base price ton 64.00 — —
August discount ton 5.00 — —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 79.69 — —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 — —
Oxalate fine gran. dms lb 26½ .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 187.50 — —
ton lots, ex whse ton 271.50 — —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 276.50 — —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 — .47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼ — —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 — —
dibasic NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 — —
tech. bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼ — —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 — —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 1.62 — 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾ .13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 — —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 — —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton 32.00 — —
syn., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. works ton 32.00 42.00
purif., dms., works lb. .09 .09½
Sulfide liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton 160.00 — —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .20 — —
l.c.l. works lb. .22 — .28
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 — 1.65
highly purif. cbys. 100% basis lb 1.70 — 1.96
Thiosulfate cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 — —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots lb. 28.00 — —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 — —
d-monobasic, bots lb. 28.00 — —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb. 28.00 — —
dl, dms lb 6.00 — —
d-Sulfate, dms. lb. 28.00 — —
dl, dms lb 6.00 — —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18 — —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 — —
tanks, same basis lb. 15½ — —
ex pentane reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½ — —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ — —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16 — —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ — —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ — —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 — —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¾ — —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¾ — —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 — —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 — 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 — 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 — 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .82 — 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½ — —
l.c.l., works lb. .50½ — —
tanks, works lb. .47 — —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾ — —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¾ — —
tanks, works lb. .25¾ — —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.60 — 1.80
tech., dms lb. 1.10 — 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 — .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 — —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 — —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .21 — —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals. lb. .21½ — —
Salt, dms, c.l. truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min. frt. alld lb. .33 — —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 — —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. No price.
Spanish, bgs. lb. .26 — —
Syrian, bgs. lb. .26 — —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.95 — 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 — —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 — —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 — —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 — —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .15 — .17
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 — —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 — —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls, c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 — —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 — —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 — —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 — —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½ — —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 — —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½ — —
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .23 — .26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 — —
l.c.l., works lb .43 — —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .69½ — .74½
USP, powd., dms lb. .74½ — .75½
Antipyrine NF, 200-lb bbls lb. 3.50 — —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 5 oz. lots, bots oz. 35.60 — —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .13 — —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz 4.50 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms. 1 kilo lots kilo. 74.80 — —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 2.25 — —
Arsenic metal lump bbls ex whse. lb. .54 — —
Trioxide USP dms lb. 48 — —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb 05½ — —
l.c.l., dlvd lb 06½ — 07½
Asafetida cn lb. .40 — —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 — —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 1,400.00 —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 750.00 — —
Run-of-mine c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 611.60 — —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 480.00 — —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 408.10 — —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 382.80 — —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 353.10 — —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 190.30 — —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 190.30 — —
4T, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 171.60 — —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 171.60 — —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 135.00 — —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 135.00 — —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 122.35 — —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 115.50 — —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 82.00 — —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 72.00 — —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 68.25 — —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 58.00 — —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 48.30 — —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton 42.00 — —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 41.00 — —
7RF c.l (30 tons), mines ton 42.00 — —
7T, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton 39.00 — —
7TF c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 42.00 — —
8S, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 28.35 — —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, t.l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton 37.00 — —
select 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 38.00 — —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 37.00 — —
seconds 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 32.00 — —
Maniak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. 06¼ — —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 — —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon refy. gal. 09½ — —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 21.00 — —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon refy ton 20.00 — —
Aspirin (see Acid acetylsalicylic)
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 3.90 — 4.50
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 2.25 — 2.65

B

Bacitracin bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. 70 — —
less than 1,000,000,000 units, 50,000 units. 75 — —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 — 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. 28 — .31
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 — —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 — 4.7
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton 100.00 — —
smaller lots, works ton 110.00 — —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb 32 .36
l.c.l., t.l.l. frt equald ton 285.00 —
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton 165.00 — —
l.c.l., works ton 175.00 — —
NF, cryst., dms lb 20 — —
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.50 — —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 — —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb 35 — —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 208.00 — —
l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald ton 218.00 — —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb 16 — —
l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd lb 17 — —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 275.00 — —
Peroxide dms. frt equald lb. 20 — —
Stearate cns., c.l., frt. alld lb. 39 — —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 40 — .44
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray dms lb 15 .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton 85.00 — —
l.c.l. works ton 95.00 — —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton 25.00 — —
95-75% bgs mines ton 25.00 — —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St Louis ton 49.00 — —
ex-whse, N. Y. ton 70.85 — —

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Anhydrous Ammonia

Aqua Ammonia

Ammonium Nitrate

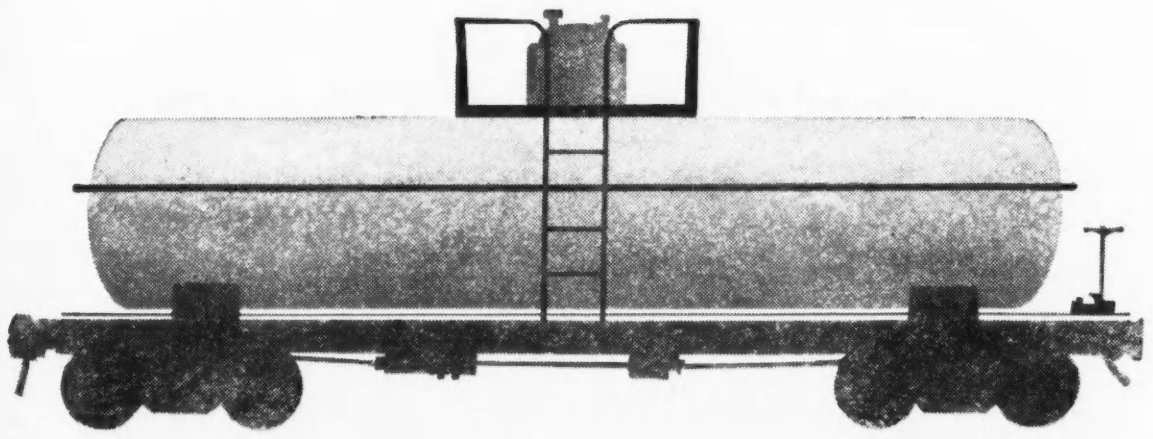
Ammonium Sulphate

Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton 6.75 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls ..... lb. .35 - .37
root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton 14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.84.00 - —
1 ton lots, ex whse ton.87.00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.82.35 - —
1 ton lots ex whse ton.85.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works ... lb .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms ..... lb 74 1.05
tech., cbys., dms., t.l. ..... lb. .43 - —
smaller lots ..... lb .44 - —
Benzene (See Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- .008
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzocaine, dms. ..... lb 3.48 3.50

Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works frt equald lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purit., fib. dms. 50 to 1,000-lb lots, works lb. .98 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .72 - 1.10

Benzyl chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank, trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Formate, cns ..... lb. 1.80 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns ..... lb. 9.85 - —
Propionate, bots. ..... lb 1.35 1.65
Salicylate, bots. ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns ..... lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots ..... lb.35.00 -36.25
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride technical)
Biotin cryst., bots ..... gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, bars ..... lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. ..... lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs. ton lots ..... lb 2.25 —
Nitrate, cryst., dms. ..... lb 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms ..... lb 4.47 5.05
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb 4.37 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib dms ... lb 5.22 —

Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms. ..... lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms ..... lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..... lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP dms ..... lb 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 30¾ - —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .22½ - .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide)
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .17 23¼
Pacific coast bone b'ack prices 2c. per lb higher.
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .72 - —
t.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed bgs. c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
t.c.l. dlvd or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs. c.l., works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns. t.c.l. whse lb .10 —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs. c.l. works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 .125
high modulus, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns. t.c.l. whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 —
bgs., ctns. t.c.l. whse lb .085 —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .13¼ - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½ - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works ..... lb. .0160- 0675
Blackberry root bark, bls .... lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls ..... lb. .63 - .65
tree bark bls. .... lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton.190.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 - —
t.c.l. works ..... ton.120.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.155.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton. 5.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago. unit-ton. 5.75 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .13 - .14
t.l. ..... lb. .15 - .17
l.t.l. ..... lb. .15½ - .35⅛
Bloodroot bls ..... lb 48 .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, t.bls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl, violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Milori, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - .55
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - .56
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - .57
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls. same basis. lb. .85 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, soluble, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .52 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½ - .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .19 - —
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½ - .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.35 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.60.00 - —
Los Angeles ton.82.00 —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF precip.)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.80.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chicago ton.130.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.71.50 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.69.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.119.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.124.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.43.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton.93.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.98.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.36.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.57.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton.107.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.112.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.51.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.48.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.98.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.103.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.



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Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse, pt. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, ens lb. 2.50 - 4.5
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., truck-load, works lb. .62 - —
t.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif, cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l, dlvd E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
tanks, same basis lb. .22½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (see A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .17¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ .17½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .16¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .16½
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .07¼- .08
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾- —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.30 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. refy lb. .22 - —
tanks refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04½- —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
Ether, dms., c.l. works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate dms. c.l., t.l., works. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 —
Phenylacetate, dms. lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (se Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate dms. c.l., frt. equald. l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
Butylamine (see mono- di- and tri-). lb. .25 - —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

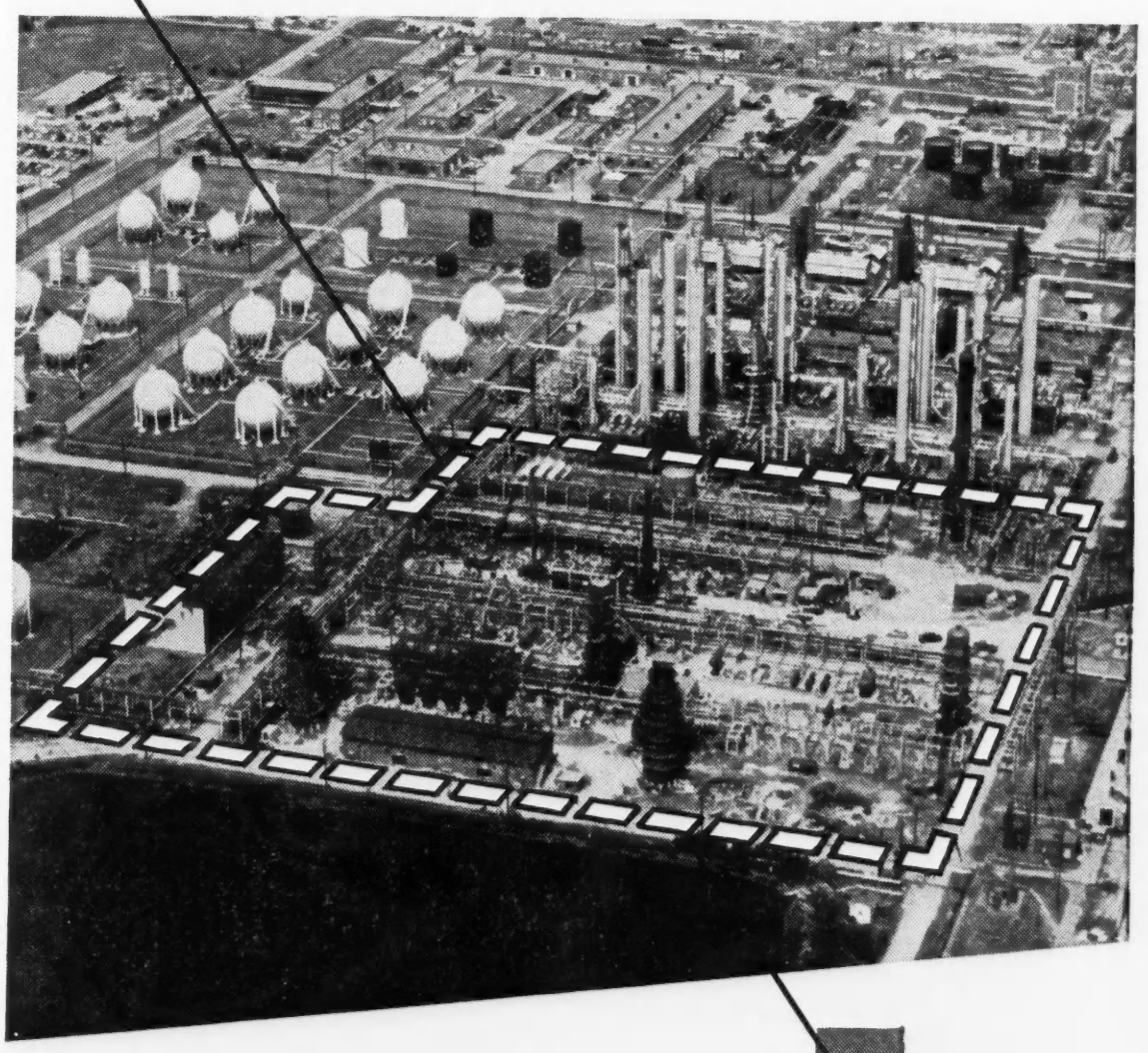
Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram .65 - —
in edible oil (see Viosterol)
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted. lb. 4.00 - —
Arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09½
Bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .92 - —
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk whiting 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.29.00 —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton.12.35- —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.40 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —

Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms lb. .67 .69
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.30.80 -34.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 2.25
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Naphthenate liq., 4% Ca., dms.,
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.46.00 - —
tech., 5-dm. lots, works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted gram .045 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate)
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs 8.50 - —
feed grade, 18½%P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.79.55 -83.25
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.89.55 -93.25
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.94.50 —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.99.50 -104.50
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs 7.40 - —
tribasic, NF precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 9.00 - —

Calcium phytate, bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms. frt. alld., works lb. .30¼- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l lb. .37 - —
l.c.l lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 3.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.55 - —
nat. USP powd. cs., 100-lb lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - .90
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 2.30
Russian, bgs lb 4.00 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 4.40

Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb 4.50 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb 4.35 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .17 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb 1.05 —
Carbon black (see Black, Carbon).
Dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. Metropolitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 .09
solid, same basis lb. .035 .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- .09
5-gal dms., 30 dms to c.l., same basis lb. .13 —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545- —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼- .14¼
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb 3.20 —
"B" lb 3.10 —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs lb. 3.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.85 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.15 - —
Ceylon, bgs lb. 2.15 - —

it won't be long now!



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We will welcome discussion of your future requirements and will do everything possible to foster the growth of butane-derived hydrocarbons.

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HOUSTON 1, TEXAS
JOINTLY OWNED BY
FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION AND TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY

Carmine No. 40—Cobalt Hydrate

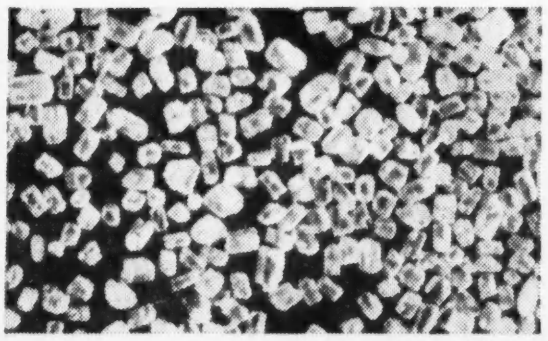
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 14.40 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 14.50 - 15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram .295 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb, dms., works million units .12 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram dms., dlvd. million units .21 - —
b-Carotene, pure crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns gram .35 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram cns. gram .084 —
Carvol, bots lb 4.50 - 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb .33 - —
Casein dom. acid precip., standard, bgs. 10,000 lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb .32 Nom.
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb .38 Nom.
imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid lb .22 - .23
New Zealand, duty paid lb .24 - .25
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb .23 - —
dm. lots, same nasis lb .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. lb .22 - —
"B" lb .21 - —
"C" lb .20 - —
Cassia, Corinje "A" lb .22 - —
"B" lb .21 - —
"C" lb .20 - —
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton 155.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 - 40.00
Castoreum, nat., cns lb 5.25 - 30.00
syn., cns lb 9.00 —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib dms., works lb 2.17½ - —
resub., dms., works lb 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb .75 - —
celery seed, French, bgs lb .41 - —
Indian, bgs. lb .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., etns., bgs., 100-lb lots or more, dlvd E lb .35 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd E. lb .545 .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb .595 .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb 545 .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb .585 .595
half-second, bgs. dlvd E. lb 545 - .555
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd. lb .35 - —
Hydrate 74% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate, NF, bgs., works lb 1.00 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb .78 - —
Roman, cs. lb 2.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb .26½ - .32½
smaller lots works lb .27 - .80
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant. ton 75.00 -80.00
5 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton 108.00 - —
10 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton 95.00 -98.00
25 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton 82.00 -88.00
40-lb paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 81.00 -85.00
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 57.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton 53.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 38.00 - —
t.l., works, South ton 41.00 - —
Chestnut extract, Italian, solid, 60% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb .09½ - —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb .10⅝ - —
Chloral, tech. 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, 40 lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots lb 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb 75 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb .65 —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .69 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .16¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .17¼ - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb .18¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .19¾ - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps. etns., c.l., works lb .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., etns., c.l., works, lb .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .10¼ - —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb .11¾ - .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld lb 75 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis. lb .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .67 - —
tanks, same basis lb .63 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb .77 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb 1.05 - —
l.t.l., works lb 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb 1.95 —
Chloroform, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb .17 - —
USP, dms lb .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots lb 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb 1.22 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.25 - 1.35
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb 1.25 - 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.25 - 1.35
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb .09½ - —
cbys., works lb 11¼ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide)
Trioxide, NF, bots lb .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb .35 - .40
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb 3.50 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms lb .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb .90 - .91
"0000", bgs., afloat lb 1.07 - —
Citral, bots., cns lb 4.90 - 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms lb 2.85 - 3.50
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb 4.30 - 4.60
Civet, artif, bots lb 13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton 10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton 20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long-ton 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port long-ton 27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton 10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works ton 15.50 - —
300 mesh., bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton 13.50 -14.50
l.c.l., same basis ton 35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., exdock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb .42½ - —
Zanzibar, bgs lb .47 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb .39½ - .41
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb .41½ - .43
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb .39½ - .41
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb .41½ - .43
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
Standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .57 - —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse gal .253 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal .2650 - .32
l.c.l., ex-whse gal .2850 - .34
tanks, ex-whse gal .1650 - .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, dms., dlvd. lb 1.20 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb 1.85 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd. lb 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd. lb 2.62 - —

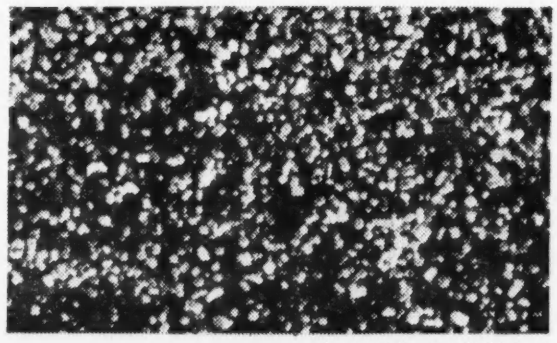
If you need...

...this uniform, large crystal oxalic acid for packaging radiator cleaners, wood bleaches . . .



Large crystals, magnified 3 times

...or this superior fine crystal oxalic acid for process use . . .



Fine crystals, magnified 3 times

Specify GENERAL CHEMICAL OXALIC ACID

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For radiator cleaners and wood bleaches.

For producing or processing leather, textiles, dyes, pentaerythritol, plastics, drugs and chemicals.

For laundry sours and rust removers.

Available in convenient, easy-to-handle 100-lb. bags and 400-lb. fibre drums.

Preferred by repackers and industrial users the country over! Here's why:

Unvarying purity! Always assays a minimum of 99.2% $C_2H_2O_4 \cdot 2H_2O$.

Uniform crystal size! Flows more freely, has less tendency to form agglomerates, gives better performance.

Top-quality appearance! Clear, colorless crystals always have exceptional sparkle and top-quality look.

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Cobalt Lineoleate—Diacetyl

Cobalt, linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms	lb.	.75¾	—
liq., 6% Co., dms	lb.	.61	—
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse	lb.	2.60	—
Naphtenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	48¼	—
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.00	—
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs	lb.	1.96	—
70-71% Co., kgs	lb.	1.90	—
Phosphate, powd. 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd	lb.	1.69	—
Resinate, fused 3% Co., dms.	lb.	.29¾	—
Sulfate cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.79	—
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	1.32	—
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.43¾	—
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	17.80	
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13 75	—
Cocilana bark, bls.	lb.	.25	—
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	.53	.56
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.35	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11 75	—
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.25	—
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10 75	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls	lb.	20	.22
blue, bls	lb.	20	.22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns.	oz.	29.00	-35.50
Colchicum root, bls	lb.	.35	—
seed, bgs.	lb.	.60	—
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.32½	—
flexible, dms	lb.	.34	—
Colocynth, pulp, bls.	lb.	.55	—
Colombo root, bls	lb.	.15	.16
Condurango bark, bales	lb.	.26	—
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb.	.85	—
Copper acetate, bbls. c.l., works	lb.	.53	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.54	—
Carbonate, 55% bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.3775	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.3925	—
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.47½	.47¾
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works.	lb.	.32¼	.32¾
dried, dms., works	lb.	.40½	.41
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.77½	—
1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.78½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.80½	—
Gluconate, dms	lb.	3.15	3.35
Hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Miss	lb.	.57	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.57½	—
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis	lb.	.40	—
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
Nitrate tech., cryst. bbls. works.	lb.	.33¼	—
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu dms., works	lb.	.45	—
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.54	—
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lb. lots	lb.	.64½	—
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more, works.	lb.	.62½	—
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.53	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.53½	.63½
Quinolinolate, fib. dms	lb.	4.25	4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.31½	—
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works	lb.	.2210	—
cryst., 99%, bgs. c.l., works.	100 lbs.	15.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	15.70	-18.20
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	25.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 los.	25.75	—
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	32.65	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	33.65	-36.65
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.00	3.00
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f.	ton.	156.00	—
Pacific Ports, c.i.f.	ton.	151.00	—
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.12	—
Roumanian, bgs	lb.	.09	.09½
Yugoslavian, bgs	lb.	.08½	—
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	7.26	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.51	—
Syrup, 42°, non-ret. dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.34	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.49	—
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).			
Cortisone acetate, NNR bulk	gram	3.50	3.55
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis	ton.	56.00	—
Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb.	.85	.90
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	3.60	—
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).			
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys.	lb.	3.05	3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted	gal.	.22	—
soln., 80%, tanks, works	gal.	.2068	—
refd., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.42	.44
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.53	.55
tanks, same basis	gal.	.33	.35
Wood, beachwood, cbys., dms.	lb.	1.60	1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	1.30	1.35
pinewood, dms., c.l., incl	lb.	.0561	—
l.c.l., incl	lb.	.0634	—
N. Y. whse	lb.	.0745	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0460	—
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C. wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1625	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1675	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.145	—
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1775	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1825	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.160	—
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.60	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.61	—
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1775	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1825	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.160	—
2-97%, 2°C. dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.2175	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2225	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	200	—
o-Cresol, m.p over 30°C. ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16¾	.17¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	.18¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	.16
29°C, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.15¾	.16¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	.17¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	.15
25-29°C., dms., c.l. frt. equald.	lb.	.14¾	.15¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	.16¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	.14
p-Cresol, 98% dms. c.l. dlvd	lb.	50	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.51	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.49	—
Methyl ether, cns	lb.	1.80	2.05
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	24¼	25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	13.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.25	—
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	16.75	—
l.c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	17 75	—
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	29	—
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs	lb.	.70	—
powd., cs	lb.	.85	—
Cumene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.14	—
tanks, works	lb	11	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.30	—
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs	lb.	.13½	.14
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.22	.23
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	N.P.	
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra	lb	08½	—
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract	ton.	55.00	—
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works	unit-ton	2 75	—
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	75.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	96.00	—
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works.	ton	120 00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	140.00	—
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works	gal.	70	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	72	—
tanks, works	gal.	.55	—
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E	lb.	.28	—
l.c.l., works, same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanks, works, same basis	lb.	.24	—
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29	—
Cyclohexene, min. 98%, b.r. 82.5°C. 85°C. 360-lb. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.60	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.52	—
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.46½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.45	—
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works.	cyl.	48.00	—
6 oz. cyls., works	cyl.	12.00	—
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots,	gal.	.38	—
100-gal. lots	gal.	.37	—
200-gal. lots	gal.	.36	—

D

2,4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	.46
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.40	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45	.49
tanks, same basis	lb.	.39	—
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.40	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	.49
tanks, works	lb.	.39	—
Dandelion root, bls	lb.	.32	—
DDD, tech., flake, grd. fib., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	46	—
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.23	.27
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.24	.28
fib. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.28
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.25	.29
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	41	—
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.43	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	38½	—
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.45	—
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	49.50	—
17%P paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	58.00	—
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works	ton.	64.10	—
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bag carlot prices.			
Degras, neutral, bbls	lb.	.10	.18
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots	lb.	24.00	25.00
dl, bots	lb.	6.50	—
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.28	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.43	—
canary, dark, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.12	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.27	—
light, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.02	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.17	—
white, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.86	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.01	—
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Potato, imported, bgs.	lb.	.10½	.11
Dextrose, USP, dms	lb.	.17¾	—
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.	lb.	4.25	5.50

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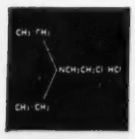
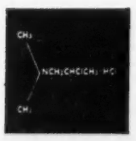
INDIVIDUALIZED INTERMEDIATES

DIALKYL AMINO ALKYL CHLORIDES provide a versatile group of intermediates for pharmaceutical synthesis. Continuously produced by Michigan Chemical Corporation for many years, individual members of this intermediates family provide manufacturers with a convenient method for introducing the dialkyl amino alkyl radical into organic nuclei to produce substituted amines, esters, and ethers. All are available in commercial quantities. Write for samples, technical data, and prices.

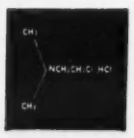
for pharmaceutical synthesis



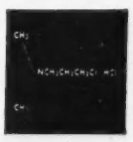
beta-Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DEC). $(CH_3CH_2)_2\ NCH_2CH_2Cl.\ HCl$. A granular solid. Specially suited for use as an intermediate in organic chemical manufacture, including the production of antispasmodic agents and other pharmaceuticals.



beta-Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2\ NCH_2CHClCH_3.\ HCl$. (DMIC). An organic intermediate similar in appearance and properties to DEC and DMC. Specially prepared for manufacture of analgesics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis.



beta-Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DMC). $(CH_3)_2\ NCH_2CH_2Cl.\ HCl$. A granular solid. Specially prepared for use in manufacture of antihistaminics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis. Relatively non-toxic in hydrochloride form.



gamma-Dimethylaminopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2\ NCH_2CH_2CH_2Cl.\ HCl$. (DMPC). A white powder of singular purity. A versatile intermediate for pharmaceutical and organic syntheses, available exclusively from Michigan Chemical.

Other widely used intermediates supplied by Michigan Chemical Corporation include Hydrobromic Acid, Methyl Bromide, Ethyl Bromide, Monobromobenzene, Trimethylene Chlorobromide, Phosphorous Tribromide and Cyclopentyl Bromide. Write for booklet "Individualized Intermediates."

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C-55-1

BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½	—
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½	—
o-Dianisidine, fib. dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.89¾	.90
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.90¼	.91
tanks, same basis	lb.	.88	—
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.55	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.32½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.66	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.66½	.67
tanks, works, dlvd	lb.	.64	.64½
Tartrate dms works, frt. alld.	lb.	.64	—
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.56½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.53	—
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l. c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.20	—
t.t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.24	—
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.91	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.95	—
tanks	lb.	.86	—
Dicaprvl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd.,	lb.	.31	.32
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	.33
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29½	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.63½	.64
tanks, works	lb.	.61	—
3,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works	lb.	.83	—
o-Dichlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.12¼	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.13¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾	—
p-Dichlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms. c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.33½	—
l.c.l., or t.t.l., works	lb.	.34	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
tanks, works	lb.	.03	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.49½	—
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.58¼	.59
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.59¼	.60
Didecyl phthalate dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31½	—
Dieldrin dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.80	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.85	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.27	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.47	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.48	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45	—
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.69½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.70½	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.67	—
Oxalate dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.43	.45
tanks same basis	lb.	.40	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30	.30½
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	.31½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27½	.28
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48½	—
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.57	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.58	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55	—
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).			
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).			
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.17¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
Borborate, dms. l.c.l.	lb.	.31	—
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.47½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48¼	—
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.30¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31¾	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼	—
acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼	—
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.20	—
acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.25¼	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.45	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½	—
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo.	100.00	147.50
1 kilo lot	kilo.	110.00	152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom. dms.,	lb.	1.20	—
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram.	4.75	5.25
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.32¾	.34
Stearate, dms., ton lots	lb.	.26	.28
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.64	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½	.65
tanks, works	lb.	.62	—
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works.	lb.	1.10	1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram.	.07	.0745
Sulfate, bulk	gram.	.07	.0745
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb.	2.75	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms	lb.	2.55	—
tech., dms	lb.	1.09	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29	—
Di-isobutylene dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.08	—
Di-iso-octyl pnthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28½	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.61	—
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.50½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	—
Dilliseed, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.09¼	—
nat., bgs.	lb.	.08	—
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb.	4.35	5.10
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.225	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.235	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1.20	—
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines	lb.	.68½	—
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.69½	—
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis	lb.	.66	—
Hydroquinone, dms.	lb.	2.20	2.25
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28½	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.275	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.285	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.25	—
Sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l, works	lb	.16	—
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	42½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
40% soln., dms. c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.39½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.30	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works.	lb.	.34	.39
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis, frt. equald	lb.	.68	—
smaller lots, frt. equald	lb.	.71	—
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms	lb.	.22	—
89°C., dms	lb.	.24	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt alld. E	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, frt. alld E	lb.	.15	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¼	—
l.c.l. frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.20	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.37	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.11	—
refd., 63°C., dms	lb.	.23	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.32	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.28½	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.60½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.61½	.62½
tanks, works, dlvd	lb.	.58	.58½
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.62	—
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	63	—
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.35	—
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.47	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.52	—
ex-whse.	gal.	.62	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.59	—
dlvd. N. Y.	gal.	.67	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.45	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.			
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.56	.61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.53¾	—
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.35	—
fused, tanks, works, frt. equald.	lb.	.31	—
tech., fused, tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.30	—
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.52	—
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.53	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms	lb.	5.00	5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—

for the paint, varnish and lacquer industry

acetone
n-butyl acetate
ethyl acetate
2-ethylhexyl alcohol
isobutyl acetate
isobutyl alcohol
isopropyl acetate
Tecsol®
(95% proprietary ethyl alcohol)

cellulose acetate
cellulose acetate butyrate

dibutyl phthalate
diethyl phthalate
dioctyl phthalate (DOP)
di-isooctyl phthalate (DIOP)
di-(methoxyethyl) phthalate
dimethyl phthalate
di-isobutyl phthalate
plasticizer 84-an
octyl butyl phthalate

Epolene®
(Eastman polyethylene wax)

Stocks of most of these Eastman chemicals are carried in the larger industrial centers of the United States.
For further information, write or call our nearest sales office.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; New York City; Framingham, Mass.; Cleveland; Cincinnati; Chicago; St. Louis; Houston. **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.**, San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Divi-Divi—Ethyl Cinnamate

Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock...ton.70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis...lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis...lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis...lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis...lb. .13 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1...lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2...lb.15.65 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1...lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2...lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 3...lb.21.30 -35.90
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns...lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2...lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3...lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 4...lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns...lb.15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns...lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5...lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6...lb. 3.30 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1...lb.10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1...lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5...lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 6...lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 7...lb.14.35 -14.80
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Orange, D&C, No. 3...lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 4...lb.19.60 -20.05
No. 5...lb. 5.25 - 5.70
No. 17...lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 18...lb.23.55 -24.00
No. 19...lb.15.00 -15.45
No. 21...lb. 3.10 - 3.60
No. 22...lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 23...lb.24.20 -24.65
No. 33...lb.17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2...lb.15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7...lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 8...lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 10...lb.13.05 -13.50
No. 11...lb.13.05 -13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns...lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns...lb.15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns...lb.13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns...lb.10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless...lb. .89 - —
27 Fast light, orange 2G...lb. 1.09 - —
31 Phloxine 2G...lb. .89 - —
36 Yellow 2G...lb. 1.09 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc...lb. 1.29 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B...lb. 1.31 - —
79 Scarlet 2R...lb. .98 - —
151 Orange AD...lb. .67 - —
161 Orange RR...lb. .80 - —
176 Fast red A...lb. 1.18 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc...lb. 1.25 - —
180 Blue F4B...lb. 1.11 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RU, conc...lb. 1.02 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc...lb. .91 - —
861 Brown B...lb. 2.45 - —
581 Black EB, 200%...lb. 1.13 - —
203 Chrome black T...lb. .94 - —
208 Fast blue SR...lb. 1.10 - —
216 Chrome red B...lb. .92 - —
234 Brown Y...lb. 1.08 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc...lb. 1.16 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc...lb. 1.62 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc...lb. 1.44 - —
299 Black F, conc...lb. 1.86 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc...lb. 2.21 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC...lb. 1.80 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless...lb. 1.16 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc...lb. 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B...lb. 2.20 - —
401 Diazo black BHD...lb. .79 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc...lb. 1.30 - —
419 Red FC...lb. 1.23 - —
420 Brown M...lb. 1.19 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc...lb. 1.43 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc...lb. 1.65 - —
593 Green BY, conc...lb. .87 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra...lb. 1.07 - —
620 Yellow 2G...lb. 1.11 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG...lb. 1.97 - —
640 Yellow XX...lb. 1.95 - —
655 Yellow OX...lb 2.24 - —
657 Green V...lb. 2.31 - —
662 Brilliant green G...lb. 3.07 - —
667 Milling green 6B, conc...lb. 4.05 - —
671 Blue EG...lb. 1.68 - —
681 Crystal violet powder...lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN Powder...lb. 1.91 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG...lb. 2.07 - —
729 Blue B, conc...lb. 3.06 - —
749 Red BX...lb. .87 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS...lb. 2.67 - —
860 Induline base ZM...lb. 1.07 - —
860 Induline base Z2R...lb. 1.07 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc...lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc...lb. 3.48 - —
865 Nigrosine J...lb. 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX...lb. 1.88 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc...lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC...lb. 2.85 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX...lb. 3.20 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra...lb. 2.99 - —
1085 Alizarine blue black B...lb. 2.56 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste...lb. 2.19 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste...lb. 1.93 - —
1101 Jade green N supra double paste...lb. 1.10 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste...lb. 3.26 - —
1113 Blue BLED, double paste...lb. 2.48 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste...lb. 1.21 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste...lb. 1.94 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste...lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, double powder...lb. 3.94 - —
p-4 Brown PG...lb. 2.54 - —
p-14 Brown EB...lb. 1.83 - —
p-24 Gray L...lb. 1.76 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD...lb 3.07 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc...lb. 2.10 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN...lb. 1.44 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF...lb. 2.24 - —
Dyes, coaltar oil soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.
24 Oil orange Z-7078...lb. 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet ZBL...lb. 1.44 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS...lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z...lb. 6.13 - —
1080 Oil violet special Z...lb. 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC...lb. 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD...lb. 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH...lb. 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM...lb. 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN...lb. 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV...lb. 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG...lb. 1.32 - —
Oil red Z-1700...lb. 1.49 - —
Oil yellow ZG, conc...lb. 6.33 - —
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.
p-517 Spirit yellow ZR...lb. 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc...lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit black ZRB...lb. 2.95 - —
Spirit brown ZG...lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit red ZB, conc...lb. 6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls...lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls...lb. 1.05 - 1.07
tanners, bbls...lb. .06 - .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls...lb. .30 - .32
powd., bbls., bxs...lb. .45 - —
select, bundles...lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots...oz.48.25 -49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis...lb. 3.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots...oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots...oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots...oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots...oz. .72 - —
powd. tins, 100-oz. lots...oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd...lb. .33 - —
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots...gram. .60 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined...lb 2.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots...oz.72.50 -84.00
Sulfate, bots...oz.87.75 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld...lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld...lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld...lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld...lb. .12¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld...lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld...lb. .12½- —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd...lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd...lb. .12¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd...lb. .12½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .58½- —
l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd...lb. .56 - —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd...lb. .36 - —
l.t.l., dlvd...lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd...lb. .34 - —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis...lb. .17½- —
Benzoate, bots...lb. .74 - .90
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .42 - .44
l.c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .44 - .46
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works...lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works...lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works...lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works...lb. .85 - .90
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works...lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works...lb. .72 - .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works...lb. .65 - .70
smaller lots, works...lb. .67 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works...lb. .20 - .22
dms., works...lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works...lb. .10 - —
Cinnamate, cns...lb. 3.35 - 3.45

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY
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NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Highest Purity *Water Stable*
ETHYL SILICATE
Water White Acid Free
40% — 28%

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Always specify
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CLOSURES

Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 - —
anesthesia, USP hospitals, l-lb. cns lb 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns lb 1.11 - —
¼-lb. cns lb 1.21 - —
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald lb .51½ .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP bots. oz.11.85 —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. lb 1.00 1.50
Oleate, dms. l.c.l., works lb No prices
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .50½- —
tanks, dlvd lb 47 —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 43½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. 44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb 41½- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms. works, lb 1.02 —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls lb. .88 —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .35 - —

Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l., or t.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
l.t.l. same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 13½ - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb 19½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb 18½- —
acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .19½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb 17 - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb 18½- —
acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb 27 —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .33 - .35

Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd E, 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.20 - 6.25
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.25 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh bulk, c.l., works ton.15.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .14 - —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .09 - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .15½- —
Roumanian, bgs lb. .09 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l. works lb. .09 —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX cbys lb. .16 —
djms lb 17 —
Cacaodylate, NF, bots lb.13.00 -14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
indust. cryst. bbls. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.75 7.25
42° Be. photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
USP cryst. dms. works lb .07½- .09

Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Hypophosphite, NF dms. lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate gran. dms lb. .85 .87
Oxides (see oxides under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow.)
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls cs lb. .64 .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000 lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29½- —
Stearate, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .38 .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.75 -33.75
t.c.l. works ton.34.75 40.75
lb .37 —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. 25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .94 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.35 4.25
bbls. c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP cryst., bbls., dms lb .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal.32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls gal. 4.50 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver)
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd. bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.136.00 - —
scrap, same basis ton.131.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Formaldehyde, USP, 37% (inhibited), methanol. Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0745- .075
tanks, dlvd lb. .042 - —
Zone 2, 12-15% methanol, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .0735- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .045 - —
methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .0395- —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd lb. .042 - —
Fringetree bark, bls lb 60 .61
Fullers earth, bgs. c.l. (l) mines ton.19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
calcined, bgs. c.l., same basis ton.20.00 - 21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs. c.l., same basis ton.17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. 21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. 19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis lb 73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .70 - —
225 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .73 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 - —
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .27 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 3.95 - —
standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.75 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 3.95 - —
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls. lb. .33 - —
Cochin, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Jamaican, No. 2 bgs. lb. .78 - —
No. 3 bgs. lb. .75 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
12 green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .13¾- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .16 - —
180 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
200 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
331-362 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
l-Glutamine, bots. gram .65 - —
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks lb. .16½- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks lb. .15 - —
refd., CP, USP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .28 - —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¾- —
nat., refd., high gravity lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .28 - —

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Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).			
Glycerol (see Gylcerine).			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19¼	—
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb.	3.50	—
powd., bxs	lb.	3.75	3.25
Graphite amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.06	.09¼
crystalline 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse	lb.	.19	.21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21	.24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
No. 2 90-95% bgs., fib dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
Grease, white, choice, all hog tanks, dlvd	lb.	.08	.08¼
yellow, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.06⅞	.07⅛
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works	lb.	5.10	—
tungstated, PTMA kgs., works,	lb.	6.40	—
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.40	—
16-30%, bbls. same basis	lb.	.40	—
31-45%, bbls. same basis	lb.	.41	—
45-49% bbls. same basis	lb.	.44	—
reduced color, 25%, bbls. same, basis	lb.	.19	—

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.00	1.10
pure, bgs. c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.43	—
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works	lb.	4.60	—
Paris (see Paris green).			
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works,	lb.	3.95	—
resinated, bbls	lb.	3.50	—
water dispersable, bbls	lb.	1.71	—
Pigment B kegs	lb.	1.35	—
paste, kegs	lb.	.38	—
Grindelia robusta herb bls	lb.	.38	.40
Guaiacol NF cryst. dms., tins	lb	2.10	2.15
liq., cbys., dms	lb	2.30	2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms	lb	3.40	3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).			
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs	lb.	.23	—
powd., USP, bbls	lb.	.28	—
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs	lb.	.33	—
Camphor (see C).			
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more, works, frt. alld	lb.	.53	—
smaller lots same basis	lb.	.57	—
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.22½	.25
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.18½	.20
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.15½	.17
Manila C, bgs.	lb.	.37	.40
CBB, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
DBB, bgs.	lb.	.27¼	.31
DK, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
dust, bgs	lb.	.14	Nom.
MA, soft, bgs.	lb.	.19½	.22
WS bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.21	.24
nubs, bgs	lb.	.31	.35
seeds, bgs	lb.	.20	.22
sorts, bgs	lb.	.20½	—
Pontianak, chips, bgs.	lb.	.26	—
nubs, bgs	lb.	.37¾	.40
Dammar, Batavia, A E, cs	lb.	No stocks.	
dust, bgs	lb.	.16½	.17½
E, bgs	lb.	.20	.22
East India, batu, bold, bgs.	lb.	.13½	.15
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb.	.08	.09
black, bold, bgs	lb.	.14	.16
unscraped, bgs.	lb.	.11¾	.13
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb.	.11	.13
pale, chips, bgs.	lb.	.12¾	.14
nubs, bgs	lb.	.17	.19
Siam, cs.	lb.	.37	.40
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.46¼	.48
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.31¾	.33
No. 3, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
dust, bgs.	lb.	.16¾	.18
seeds, bgs	lb.	.20	.22
Ester, gum-rosin, type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W Va	lb.	.14½	.16
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.16
Guar, food grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.50	—
tech. grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.40	—
Karaya, No 1, NF, powd., bbls.	lb.	.45	—
No. 2, powd., bbls.	lb.	.45	—
No. 3, powd., bbls	lb.	.40	—
Locust bean, powd., bgs.	lb.	.45	—
Myrrh, cs.	lb.	.53	—
Opium (see Opium).			
Olibanum siftings, cs.	lb.	.15	.20
tears, cs	lb.	.22	.30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).			
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).			
Tragacanth, No 1, ribbons, cs.	lb.	3.90	—
No. 2, cs	lb.	3.20	—
No. 3, cs.	lb.	2.65	—
powd., USP, bbls	lb.	1.15	—
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs. trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C	ton.	20.30	—
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis	ton.	20.00	—
works, N. Y. C.	ton.	17.00	—
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, N. Y. C	ton.	55.00	—
ex warehouse	ton.	60.00	62.00

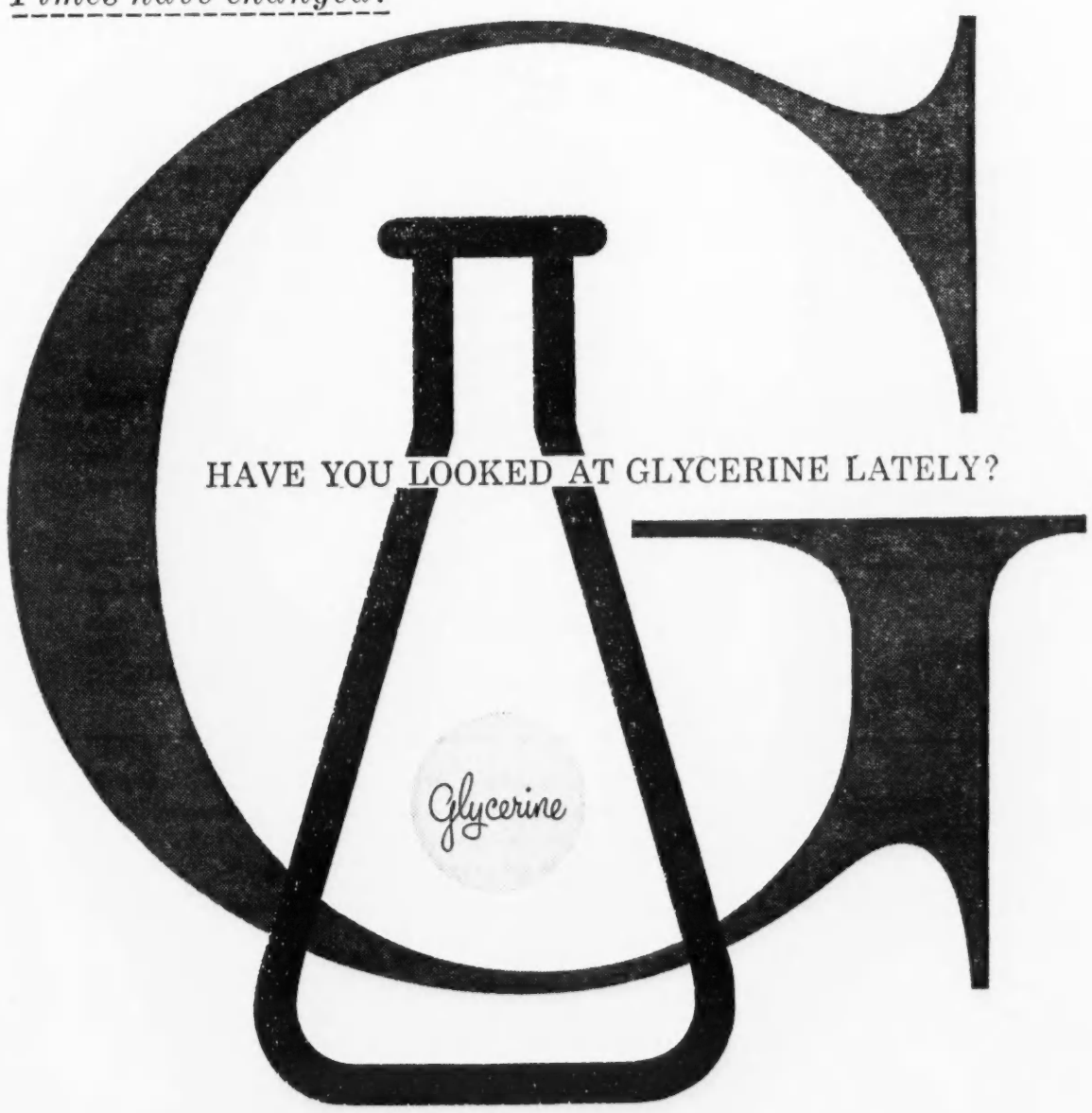
H

Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb.	.21	—
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms	lb.	3.00	3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls	lb.	.70	.75
Helonias root, bls	lb.	1.75	2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.47	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	—
No 4 bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39	—
No 5, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.37	—
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½	—
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	—
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.14¾	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.14¾	—
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works	lb.	8.95	—
Methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works	lb.	22.50	—
5-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.00	—
1-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.50	—
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb	1.98	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb lots or more, Perth Amboy or N Y C.	lb.	.222	—
1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis	lb	.232	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.242	—
fib dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis	lb.	.239	—
smaller lots same basis	lb.	.242	—
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, smaller lots same basis	lb.	41½	—
Hexane indust., tanks Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	—
Baytown Tex	gal.	.15½	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.15½	—
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾	—
tanks, works	lb	33	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb	4.00	7.50
Salicylate, dms	lb	1.75	—
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload works	lb.	.71	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	14.50	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots.	oz.	5.50	—
Methylbromide, USP, bots.	oz.	3.90	—
Hoofmeal 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton.	6.25	—
Horehound herb, bls	lb	16	.19
Hydrastine, bots.	oz.	28.75	29.50
Hydrochloride, NF, bots.	oz.	28.75	29.50
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrazine free base, ret. dms., works	lb.	No stocks.	
Hydrate, 85%, ret. dms., works.	lb.	1.35	1.55
100%, ret. dms., works	lb.	1.60	1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots. dms	gram	4.50	—
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms	gram	4.50	—
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works	lb.	30	.40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	.60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E dlvd W	lb.	.30½	.32½
	lb.	.39	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Peroxide, USP bbls., dlvd	lb.	.03¾	.05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	202	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	211	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	1800	—
Hydroquinone, pnoto grade, bbls., dms	lb.	.98	1.02
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.82½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.84½	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns	lb	6.00	7.45
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).			
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz	6.00	7.00
Sulfate, bots.	oz.	6.75	7.25
Hypernic extract, cryst. No 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb	52	—
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb	35	—
No 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb	27	—

I

Ichthammol, NF, jars	lb	75	2.57
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 tn dizo synthetic).			
Indole, CP, bots	lb.	16.50	21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd	lb	5.00	—
dms., dlvd	lb	4.50	4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb	1.42	—
resub., USP, dms., jars	lb	2.30	2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms	lb.	5.90	—
Iodoform NF, dms., kgs	lb.	4.90	5.00
a-Ionone, cns	lb.	5.25	5.40
b-Ionone, cns	lb.	5.40	5.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole	lb.	7.50	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	7.85	—
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls	lb	28	.34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).			
Oxides (see under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow).			
Isoborneol, cns	lb	1.25	1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	46	.70
Formate, dms	lb	80	—
Propionate, dms	lb	1.15	1.43

Times have changed!



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Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½ - —
tanks dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.60 - 4.40
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.23.00 -25.50
smaller lots kilo.24.00 -26.00
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b Tex, refy gal. .15½ - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls lb. NP - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. NP - —
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).
NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15½ - .17½
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .15 - —

L

Lactose, edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .13 - .15½
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .15¾ - .16½
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾ - .17
Edible lactose in bgs. ½-1c. lower.
Lactose, fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21½ - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22¼ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .22¾ - —
USP lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25 - .27
hydrous, dms., works lb. .24 - .26
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .1165- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .25 - —
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .65½ - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .75 - .80
ord., bls lb. .25 - .40
select., bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls. lb. .23½ - —
gran., bbls lb. .24½ - —
powd., bbls lb. .24½ - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .32½ - —
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .42½ - —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Chloride, dms lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26%% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y lb. .16 - —
St. Louis lb. .1580- —
Lead, metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾ - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .34¾ - —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .35¾ - —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2075- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .23¾ - —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾ - .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾ - .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .202 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1935- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2035- —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb. .46 - —
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate).
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate. Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb., dms lb. .18½ - —
solid, 30% lb. .23¼ - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - .17½
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - .16½
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 25-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls lb .12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ton.20.46 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.21.96 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.25.96 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 3.65 - 4.80
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 3.30 - 5.10
96-98%, dms lb. 4.05 - 6.75
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 4.80 - 5.90
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.09
99% tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .25 - —
without leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton.61.50 - —
extracted, 36% bulk, same basis. ton.51.00 -51.50
Litharge, comi., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.45 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.20½ - —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld. works lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .85 - 1.11¼
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.28½ - —
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., or works, frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 - 1.05½
Citrate, NF, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.17½ - —
ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.18½ - —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½ - —
Hydride powd., dms., 500-lots, works lb.10.50 -12.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .80 - .80½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .81 - .81½
Manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
ton lots, works lb. .48½ - —
less-ton lots, works lb. .53½ - —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - —
Titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .08¾ - —
Lobelia herb, bls lb. 1.50 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz.37.50 -39.00
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½ - —
solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.20 - 2.00
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots. kilo.140.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls lb. 2.50 - 2.80
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment lb. 3.00 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼ - .26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
extra light, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .29¼ - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
USP, light, ctns lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls. lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash. ton.40.00 - —

Facts You Should Know about Foote Lithium Compounds

properties

In most every respect, there's nothing conventional about the compounds of lithium. Although they should be similar to the other alkali compounds they frequently behave more like the alkaline earths. Thus, many lithium chemicals provide a combination of properties unmatched by any other compounds. Lithium stearate, for example, has a high melting point like sodium stearate, yet is insoluble like calcium stearate. This unique combination of properties is the key to a truly multipurpose grease that has gained universal acceptance and use.

usefulness

The unusual properties of lithium and its compounds are fulfilling notably diverse requirements in many industrial products and processes. Among these are lubricating grease, ceramics, porcelain enamels, air conditioning, glass, electric storage batteries, metallurgy, and pharmaceuticals, etc.

potentialities

However, the surface has only been scratched. Both the organic and inorganic aspects of lithium compounds offer challenging potentialities for imaginative research and development. Truly, lithium is characterized by its uniquely valuable inconsistencies.

supply

Recognized as the world's leading producer of lithium compounds, Foote Mineral is processing its own vast domestic deposits of lithium ore—sufficient to satisfy all anticipated industrial needs. You can take full advantage of lithium compounds with the assurance of an abundant supply.

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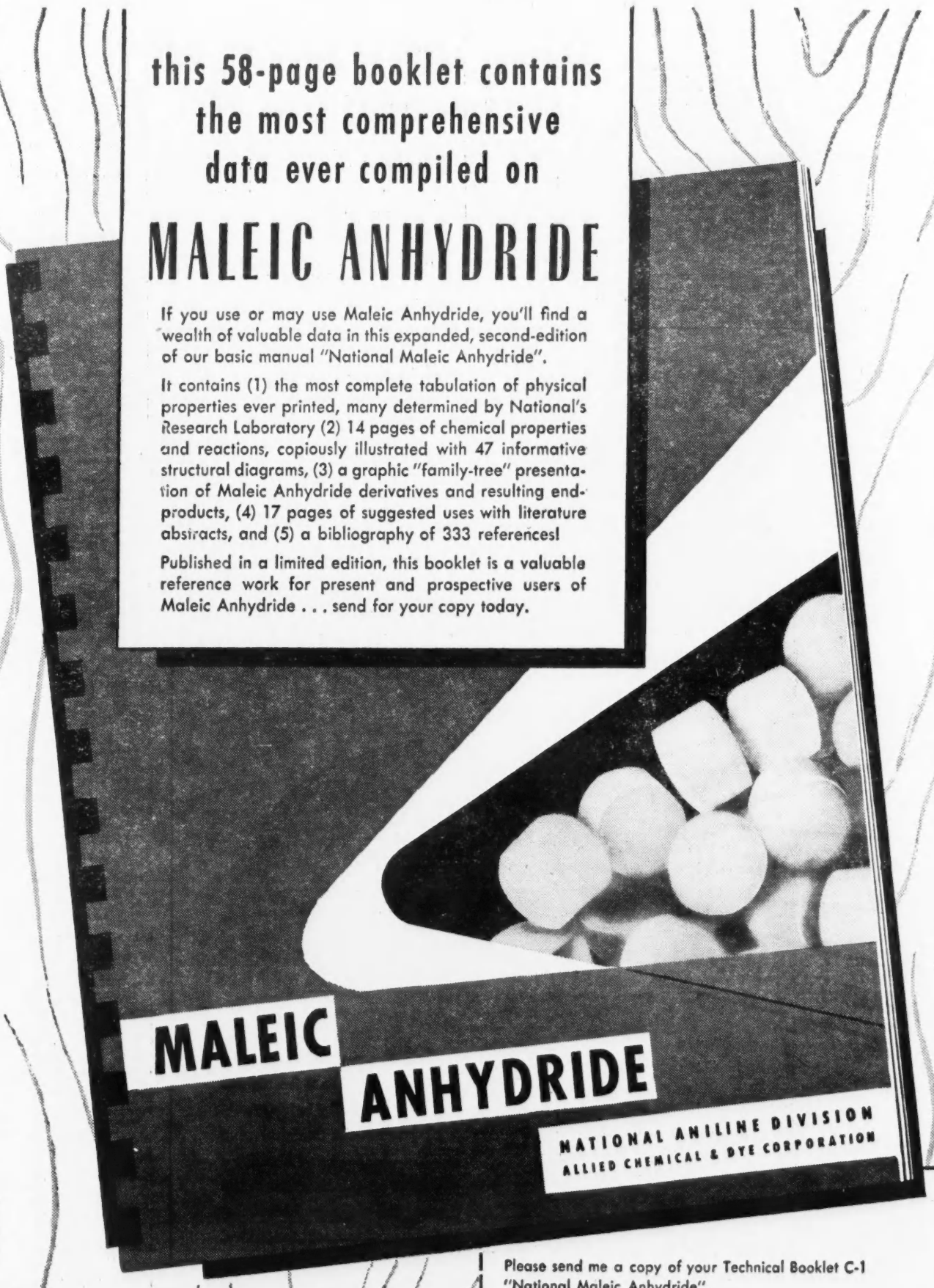

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Carbonate, tech., bgs c.l., frt. equald	lb	10½	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12	.13
truckloads frt. equald	lb.	11	—
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12½	—
t.l. frt. equald	lb	13	—
l.c.l. frt. equald	lb	14	15

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Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms. c.l. works,	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	14	15
hydrous, 99% flake bgs., c.l., works	ton.	55.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	65.00	80.00
Gluconate, dms. cns	lb.	1.34	1.41
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms. kgs	lb	28½	.30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36	—
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.35¼	—
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots	lb.	.59	—
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Nitrate, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.20	—
Peroxide, 15%, dms. works	lb	1.00	1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls	lb.	.75	—
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.10½	.12
Sulfate, tech. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.15	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.90	3.15

Magnesium sulfate, USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.35	—
t.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs.		3.10	—
smaller lots 100 lbs.		3.35	—
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.38	—
1,000-lb lots	lb.	40	—
100-lb lots	lb	45	—

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c per lb. higher.

Malathion dms. c.l. works	lb	.90	—
l.c.l., works	lb	92	1.02
Maleic anhydride dms. c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27	—
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	28	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	26	—
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.			
Mandrake root bls	lb.	55	.60
Manganese acetate bbls. dlvd	lb.	.35	—
Arsenate, bgs	lb.	.16	—
Borate, tech., fib. dms	lb.	25	—
Carbonate bbls., works	lb.	22	—
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	25½	—
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works	ton.	102.00	—
paper bgs., works	ton.	98.50	—
dms., works	ton.	106.50	—

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher.

Manganese gluconate, dms.	lb.	1.80	1.94
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
Hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	3.52	—
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mp, dms	lb.	.32½	—
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls.	lb.	.37½	—
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27	—
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn. dms.	lb.	.24	—
precip., 6½-7% Mn. dms	lb.	.28	—
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E.	ton.	80.50	—
t.c.l., dlvd. S. E.	ton.	87.50	—
Tallate 6%, dms	lb.	.24	—
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock	ton.	66.00	—
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock	ton.	55.00	58.00
Mannitol, com'l, fib dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.60	—
dms. to ton lots, works	lb.	.62	—
single dm., works	lb.	.65	—
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).			
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).			
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
Menadione USP, bots.	gram	.044	.05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs.	lb.	6.30	6.40
syn. USP, racemic, cns	lb.	4.95	—
Menthyl salicylate, tins	lb.	4.00	4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld	lb.	.42	—
less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.44	—
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld	lb.	.52	—
less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.54	—
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more	lb.	4.98	—
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more	lb.	4.78	—

Mercuric cyanide, NF, VIII, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	6.84	—
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms.	lb	7.72	—
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	5.97	6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow mercury oxide).			
USP fib. dms	lb	6.14	—
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).			
Iodide, yellow, NF	lb.	7.72	—
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP).			
Metal, 76 lb. per flask net-flask		255.00	257.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).			
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).			
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)			
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).			
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).			
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).			
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).			
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld	gal.	75	—
syn. Zone 1, dms. c.l. dlvd. or truckload min. frt. alld.	gal.	45	—
t.c.l. same basis	gal.	51	—
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area	gal.	.33	—
4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd	gal.	.30	—
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J.	gal.	27½	—
Zone 2, dms. c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd	gal.	.48	—
t.c.l. same basis	gal.	.54	—
tankwagon 2,000-4,000-gal lots, min. dlvd. Metropolitan areas	gal.	36	—
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd	gal.	33	—

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).			
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more	lb	3.50	—
feed grade 98%, fib. dms., same basis	lb.	2.65	—
Methoxychlor 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld	lb.	.61	.64
Methyl abietate non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1	lb.	.20½	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21	—
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1	lb.	.21	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb	21½	—

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld	gal.	.62½	—
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	gal.	.63½	—
t.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.69½	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	gal.	.48½	—

Synthetic methyl acetone E territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.39	—
t.t.l. dlvd	lb.	.40	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.37	—
Alcohol (see Methanol).			
Amyl acetate dms. c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.13½	—
Ketone, dms., works	lb.	1.05	—
Anthranilate, cns	lb.	2.35	2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms	lb.	.60	.75
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E	lb.	.47	.91
Cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.78	—
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis	lb.	.65	—
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs.	lb.	.89	1.00
standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.60	—
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis	lb.	.72	—
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs.	lb.	.75	.85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald.	lb.	.22	—
tanks, multi-unit, same basis.	lb.	.15¾	—
single unit, same basis	lb.	.12	—
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd.	lb.	.46	.48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd	lb.	.67	—
Chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).			
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	1.55	1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.36	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
Formate, refd., dms	lb.	.35	.40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works	lb.	.10	—
Heptin carbonate, bots	lb.	31.00	42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms	lb.	1.90	2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms.	lb.	5.00	5.25
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14	—
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Melle, W. Va.	lb.	.31	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29	—
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns	lb.	3.00	4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)			
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms., 5-lb. lots	lb.	5.64	—
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots	lb.	.59	—
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots.	gram	.68	—
3-Methylbenylamine, dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	1.25	—
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.89	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.90	—
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.s., works	lb.	.445	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
tanks, works	lb.	.43	—
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted	lb.	3.25	3.60
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	3.40	3.55
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works	lb.	.90	—
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).			

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Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue)
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld E lb. .06½ —
t.c.l., ex-whse lb. .07¼ —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld, E lb. .08¼ —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld, E lb. .09 —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld, E lb. .08 —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld, E lb .08¾ —
wallpaper bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld., E lb. .08¼ —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld, E lb. .09 —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld, E lb. .08¼ —
t.c.l. ex-whse or frt alld, E lb .09 —
Mica, wet-grd. W of Miss ½c higher; W of Rockies 1c higher
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits)
Molasses blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .17½ - .18
New York gal. .18 - .19½
Molybdenum (metal) powd., 80 or 200 mesh ctns works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo 9.13 - —
Trioxide, pure, dms., works lb 1.15 - —
tech dms. works basis Mo content lb. 1.39 - —
Monobutylamine dms. c.l. E of Rockies lb. .55½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½ —
tanks, same basis lb .53 —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd E lb. .10 —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .11 —
tanks, same basis lb .08½ —
Monoethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .27½ —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .28½ —
tanks same basis lb .25 —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine)
Monoethylamine 70% contained amine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .37½ —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .38½ —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline)
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine)
Monoisopropanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .25 —
Monoisopropylamine dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .32½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½ - —
tanks same basis lb .30 —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l. frt. equald. 100% basis. lb. .40 —
t.c.l. frt equald 100% basis. lb. .40½ —
tanks frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms. c.l. frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 - —
t.c.l. frt equald 100% basis. lb .37½ —
tanks frt equald 100% basis. lb. .31 —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol)
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Morphine cns oz 12.40 - 12.60
Acetate anhyd. cns oz 9.95 10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride NF cns oz 9.90 9.95
Sulfate USP cns oz 9.90 10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .55¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼ - —
tanks dlvd E lb .52¾ -
Musk, syn ambrette 100-lb lots, fib. dms lb. 4.45 5.15
25-lb lots cns lb 5.05 5.65
5-lb lots, cns lb. 5.20 5.50
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 4.70 5.30
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 —
5-lb lots, cns lb. 5.45 —
xylol, 100-lb lots, fib dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb lots cns lb 1.45 - —
5 lb lots cns lb 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb .10½ - —
Du ch, bgs. lb. .10½ - —
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Montana, oriental, bgs lb. .08½ Nom.
Yellow, bgs lb. .10½ - —
Myrobalans, J-1, genuine, bgs., ex-dock ton. 63.00 -64.00
crushed, bgs. ex dock ton. 79.00 -80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 61.00 -62.00
Extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 - .10¼

N

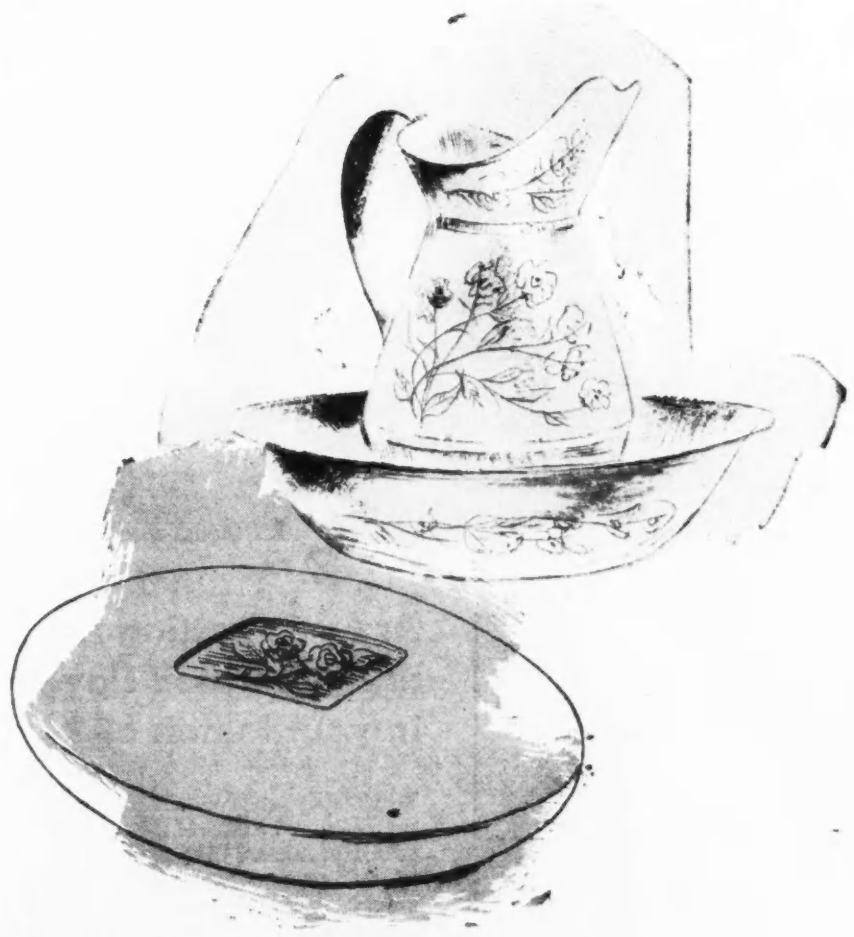
Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.)
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, crude dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼ - —
78° bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½ - .08
t.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾ - .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 —
imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .05 Nom.
refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾ - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½ —
cs., 50 lbs. c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½ - —
a-Naphthol bbls. frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Benzoate, fib dms., works lb 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb 1.65 - —
Salicylate dms lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate cns lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine bbls. frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine tech. flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 5 kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .45 - —
100-999 gram lots, basis, activity, gram. .55 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.45 - 2.65
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .77 - .90½
Carbonate bbls. dlvd lb. .73¾ - .81¾
Chloride bbls., dlvd lb. .38½ - .46½
Formate bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .64½ - —
Nitrate, bbls. works lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .76 - —
green bbls. lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼ - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .31¼ - .38¼

Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride dms. frt. adjusted. kilo 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Nikethamide, chys lb. 7.50 - —
m-Nitroaniline cryst. dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt alld lb .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 3/4, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps. bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. same bassi lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs bbls., c.l., same basis lb .40 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol dms lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .22½ - —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald. unit-ton. 1.10 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk, works unit-ton. 3.00 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95 - .50
Nitromethane, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .24¾ - —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .22½ - —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .23¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
o-Nitrophenol dms. works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .51 - —
t.c.l., lb 53 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb 10 - —
t.c.l. frt alld lb 11 - —
tanks frt alld lb 09 —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether cone. nots 100-lb. lots lb 1.28 1.35
Nonyl phenol dms. c.l. frt alld lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb .24½ - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo bgs lb .36 .38
Chinese bgs lb No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .92 - —
West Indian, bgs lb .91 —
Nux vomica, bls lb 10 - .12
powd. bbls. bxs lb .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾ - —
1-Octanol, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½ - —



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you need more than common scents

The soap you make is classic, when it's unforgettable. You must depend on the nose to compose your wanted, wonderful odors. Their creation and blending take art and skill, and a nose that knows perfection.

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Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works . lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23 —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 11c higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity quality or in individual suppliers. views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.35
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A. bots lb 3.00 3.75
NF bots. lb 3.25 3.75
sweet, USP, cns. dms ..... lb. 1.25 —
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. ..... lb 1.25 —
Angelica root, bots ..... lb.66.00 -100.00
seed bots ..... lb 56 00 95 00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms ..... lb 3.50 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms ..... lb. .48 - .65
Avocado cns ..... lb 3.25 —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 2.15 - 3.00
55-60%, cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
West Indian 50-55% cns., dms. lb 1.85 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 9.75 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns ..... lb 1.50 1.90
rectified, NF, cns ..... lb 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms. ..... lb. 3.35 - —
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 .70

Oil, cajeput, native, cns ..... lb. 1.75 - 3.30
redist., USP, cns ..... lb 2.25 3.40
Calamus bots ..... lb.12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms. ..... lb. .30 - .45
white, dms ..... lb .29 —
Cananga, native, cns ..... lb. 8.50 - 8.75
rectified, cns ..... lb.10.00 -13.00
Caraway, NF, cns ..... lb 3.50 - —
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoreson.
Cardamom, NF, bots ..... lb.38.00 -40.50
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l ..... lb. .2500- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2600- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2610- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2710- —
tanks ..... lb. .2410- —
unbodied, dms., c.l ..... lb. .2460- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2560- —
tanks ..... lb. .2260- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .31¾- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l ..... lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .20¼- —
tanks ..... lb. .17¼- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks ..... lb. .18 - .18¼
USP, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks ..... lb. .21 - —
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. — - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .28½- —
tanks ..... lb. — - —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., works. lb. .13½- .14½
75% dms., works lb. .17½- .18½
Cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.90
Cedarwood, cns., dms ..... lb. .75 - 1.00

Oil, celery seed, bots ..... lb. 8.00 -20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.190.00-195.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns. ..... lb. 3.80 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon, bark, bots ..... lb.36.00 -70.00
leaf, crude, dms ..... lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP cns., dms. (Cassia) ..... lb.10.25 -10.90
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. .86 - —
Java, cns. ..... lb. 1.95 - —
Java-type, cns. ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. 2.65 - 2.90
leaf, crude, dms ..... lb 1.20 - 1.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .12 - —
Pac. coast ..... lb. .10¾- —
refd. Cochin type dms. tax incl., lb. .19 - .19½
deodorized, tax incl., dms lb. .22 - .23
Cod, Newfoundland, dms ..... lb. .11¾- .12
Codliver USP dms ..... gal. 1.45 - 1.55
Copaiba, cns. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Coriander, USP bots. ..... lb.11.75 - —
Corn, crude, tanks, works ..... lb. .13½- .14
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05⅜- —
refd., salad, dms. ..... lb. .1909- .1925
tanks ..... lb. .1709- —
Costus, bots. ..... oz. 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks South East lb. .13½ Nom.
Valley ..... lb. .13½- —
Texas, Lubbock ..... lb. .13½- —
Waco ..... lb. .13¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04½- —
refd., salad, dms ..... lb. .19⅛- .19½
tanks ..... lb. .17⅛- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Cubeb, cns. ..... lb 4.10 - 4.25
Cumin, bots., cns ..... lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Cypress, bots ..... lb 5.30 —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots ..... lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms ..... lb 3.25 - 4.25
Dip (see D)
Erigeron cns ..... lb 5.50 7.50

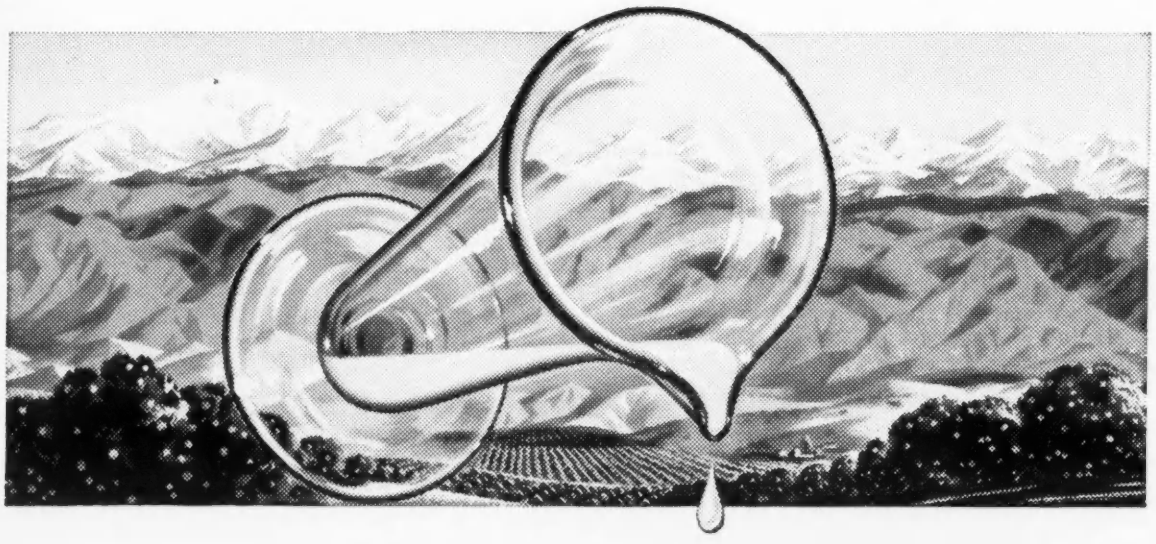
Oil, eucalyptus, NF, rect., 70-80% dms. lb. .62 - —
80-90%, dms. ..... lb. .72 - —
Fennel, sweet, USP cns ..... lb. 2.80 - —
Fir, canada cns ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Fish, refd., alkali, dms ..... lb. .1500- .1550
kettle-bodied, dms ..... lb. .1730- .1780
light-pressed, dms ..... lb. .1350- .1400
tanks ..... lb. .1200- —
Fishliver, crude for feeds or concentrating 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots ..... oz. 4.50 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns ..... lb.13.50 -14.50
Bourbon, cns. ..... lb.13.75 - —
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots ..... lb.18.50 -19.50
Grapefruit, dms ..... lb 1.70 .3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms., c.l ..... lb .15¼ —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .16¼- 18¼
extra, winter, strained dms., c.l. lb. .17¼- —
prime, burning, dms, c.l ..... lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .19¾ .21¼
Guaiacwood, cns. ..... lb. 1.60 - —
Hemlock, cns ..... lb 2.10 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots. lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb 3.60 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar)
Wood, tech., cns. ..... lb .38 .55
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns ..... lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns ..... lb. 2.55 - 2.95
Lavender, flower, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns lb 2.85 4.60
38-40% ester, cns ..... lb. 9.25 -10.00
40-42% ester, cns ..... lb.10.00 -14.00
spike, Spanish, cns ..... lb 2.05 - 2.60
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Messina, cns. ..... lb 5.75 - —
terpeneless, bots ..... lb.50.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns. ..... lb. 3.80 - —
West Indian, cns ..... lb 3.80 —
expressed, West Indian, cns lb 6.00 8.00
terpeneless, bots. ..... lb.50.00 -85.00
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns ..... lb. 4.65 - —
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1600- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1700- .1725
tanks (f.o.b. Minneapolis) lb. .1270- —
New York ..... lb. .1400- —
tankwagon, New York ..... lb. .1440 .1450

Boiled linseed oil .006c per lb higher

Mace, dist., cns., dms ..... lb. 5.75 6.75
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine)
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf lb. .08¾ Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene)
Mustard seed, nat., dms. ..... lb. .17½ Nom.
syn., bots ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms ..... lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms ..... lb. .28 - .31
Neroli, NF, French bots ..... lb.575.00 - —
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb.10.90 - —
West Indian, cns., dms ..... lb.10.90 - —
Ocotea cymbarum, dms ..... lb .50 - .60
Oiticica, liq., dms. ..... lb. .15¾- .16¼
tanks ..... lb. .14¼- .14⅜
Oleo, extra, dms. ..... lb. .18¼- .18¾
Olibanum, bots ..... lb. 5.50 7.65
extra fine, bots ..... lb 8.00 9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid gal. 3.35 - 3.40
Orange, sweet, dist., cns. ..... lb. .45 .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns. ..... dms. .60 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms ..... lb. .50 - .60
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots. ..... lb.65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Palm, clarif., dms ..... lb. .1500- .1600
Palmarosa, cns ..... lb. 8.50 -10.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F. tanks, East Coast refy gal 14 —
Patchouli, dms ..... lb. 6.25 - 8.75
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .15¾- .16
refd., dms ..... lb. .21½- .21¾
tanks ..... lb. .19½- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb 2.75 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms. ..... lb. 5.90 - —
redist., USP, dms. ..... lb. 6.40 - —
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain South American, cns. dms. 3.05 - 1.75
Pimento, berry, NF, dms ..... lb. 4.50 5.00
leaf, cns. ..... lb. 2.05 - 2.60
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .12¼- —
ex whse. ..... lb. .14¼- —
steam-dist.,, dms., ex whse. N.Y.C lb. .176 - —
dlvd. ..... lb. .179 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .20 Nom.
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l lb. .18 Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .15 Nom.
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz.43.00 -57.00
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .60 1.00
tech., cns. dms ..... lb .50 .70
Rue, bots ..... lb. 2.00 2.50
Safflower, dms., N. Y. ..... lb. .1785- .1835
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1585- —
Sage, clary, bots ..... lb.18.75 -19.00
Dalmatian, cns ..... lb. 4.10 - 4.65
Spanish, cns. ..... lb 1.20 1.45
Sandalwood, NF, cns. ..... lb.13.50 - —
Sardine crude tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .08½- .08¾
Sassafras, artif., dms ..... lb. .48 .60
nat., dom., USP, dms ..... lb. 1.45 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
Savin, cns ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns. ..... lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms ..... lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .44 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .23 —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns ..... lb.27.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .12½- —
foots soapstock, acid, 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .05⅞- —
refd., alkali, dms ..... lb. .1695- .1725
tanks ..... lb. .1495- —
clarified, dms. ..... lb. .1665- .1695
tanks ..... lb. .1445- —
salad, dms ..... lb. .1725- .1750
tanks ..... lb. .15¼- —



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What sets your product above your competitor's? FLAVOR! However you use Oil of Lemon, the flavor of your finished product is the most important consideration.

When something so important costs so little, doesn't it make good sense to buy the best? And the best Oil of Lemon is Exchange Brand, made only from *California and Arizona* lemons—grown and skillfully processed by the Sunkist Growers, the people who know citrus best.

Be sure you don't get adulterated, watered-down lemon flavor.

Ask your supplier to insist on Exchange Brand Oil of Lemon, the *4-to-1 favorite* over all other lemon oils *combined*.

Sunkist Growers

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OIL OF LEMON, U.S.P.

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

October ★ A Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1956

U.S.I.'s 50-YEAR HISTORY PARALLELS INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL GROWTH IN U.S.

First Organized to Serve Industrial Alcohol Users; Company Later Expanded to Produce Alcohol-Based Chemicals Present Growth Aimed at Wide Diversification

The Denatured Alcohol Act passed by Congress on June 7, 1906 was a historic piece of legislation. By freeing industrial alcohol from the taxes applied to beverage spirits, it set the stage for an unprecedented expansion of the chemical industry.

Four months after passage of the act, on October 17, 1906, the organization known today as U. S. Industrial Chemicals Co. was formed to serve industrial users of alcohol under the new law.

Leader in Alcohol

By 1916, through construction and acquisition, U.S.I. had become the leading producer of industrial alcohol in the country. In that year the company came onstream with what was then the world's largest and most modern alcohol plant. This plant doubled U.S.I. capacity in a single year.

A sound sales organization already existed, based upon the acquisition in 1915 of the famous House of Webb, largest alcohol distributors in U. S. at that time.

World War I precipitated U.S.I. into the chemical business. In 1916 a plant went up at Fairfield, Baltimore to produce acetone from ethyl alcohol to meet British war requirements. Other chemicals from ethanol were soon forthcoming — materials first produced in this country as a result of research carried on in U.S.I. laboratories from 1916 to 1925. During the 1930's and 40's the company began production of butyl alcohol and derivatives and scored a number of advances in insecticide and resin technology. U.S.I. also pioneered the production of synthetic DL-Methionine, an important sulfur bearing amino acid, used in pharmaceuticals and for animal nutrition.

Rapid Growth Since 1950

In 1951, U.S.I. merged with National Distillers, whose subsidiary, National Petro-Chemicals Corporation, was then building at Tuscola, Illinois a huge synthetic ethyl alcohol plant. Until that time, all alcohol U.S.I. made was produced by fermentation. Now with the industrial alcohol capacity of the Tuscola plant equal to 25% of the na-

MORE

ATTENTION
Users of Taxfree and Specially Denatured Alcohol

Now is the time for users of specially denatured alcohol to renew their basic permit (Treasury Department Form 1479) for 1957. It is also time for users of taxfree alcohol to complete and file with the Assistant Regional Commissioner — Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division — their application (Form 1450) for renewal of their taxfree Alcohol permit for 1957.

It is recommended to permittees who withdraw industrial alcohol in drums that total gallonage of renewal permits be calculated to cover withdrawals in multiples of 55. If you require renewal forms or any assistance in their preparation, please call your nearest U.S.I. office.

U.S.I. to Build New Titanium Sponge Plant

Plans to construct a new plant for production of 10 million pounds per year of titanium sponge have been announced by U.S.I. Location of the plant will be Ashtabula, Ohio, site of U.S.I.'s sodium plant and the U.S.I. zirconium sponge plant now under construction.

High-quality titanium sponge will be produced by a new sodium reduction process similar to the one planned for production of zirconium sponge. Use of the new process is said, by U.S.I. officials, to produce a higher purity titanium sponge than the conventional magnesium reduction process at a lower cost than any existing commercial technique. Output of the new plant will be sold to commercial users. It was pointed out by Dr. R. E. Hulse, Vice President of National Distillers in charge of Chemical Operations, that this is the first titanium plant to be built without a government procurement guarantee.

Titanium metal has a great potential, especially in the aircraft industry, because of its high strength-weight ratio. Its excellent corrosion resistant properties also make titanium a promising material of construction for many chemical processing applications.

New York's Broadway at Canal Street in 1835 — "Webb's Emporium of Light" on the corner specialized in alcohol lighting fuels, later became a leading distributor of alcohol for industrial and scientific use. The firm was acquired by U.S.I. in 1915 and formed the nucleus of the present U.S.I. sales organizations.

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October ★ # U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS ★ 1956

CONTINUED

50 Years

tion's previous output, U.S.I. continues to use the fermentation process only at its Anaheim, California, and New Orleans plants.

The merger also made U.S.I. a large scale producer of sodium, sodium peroxide and chlorine. Within the past three years, new plants have been completed for production of ethyl chloride, polyethylene, ammonia, and sulfuric acid. Other plants, built or acquired, added caustic-chlorine facilities to the growing list and increased sulfuric acid capacity. Now under construction or on the drawing boards are four new plants to produce phosphoric acid, sebacic acid isomers, zirconium sponge and titanium sponge. Polyethylene capacity meanwhile is being almost doubled.

This month, at 50, U.S.I. is still expanding with youthful vigor—still looking ahead—to new products new methods, new services for a mushrooming chemical industry.

Urethan Increases Enzyme Activity

Working with guinea pigs, European researchers found that urethan produced an increase in enzyme activity of ribonuclease, cytochrome, lactic dehydrogenase, succinic dehydrogenase.

Method for Coating Drums With Polyethylene Revealed

A new patent describes a process for lining steel drums with polyethylene, in thicknesses claimed to be greater than previously possible on a commercial basis. In the new technique, powdered resin is tumbled through preheated drums, where the hot metal fuses the polyethylene into a smooth, continuous lining. Thicknesses of 8 to 30 mils can be deposited, depending on the end use.

The drum is first preheated to a temperature high enough to remain above the melting point of polyethylene throughout the entire lining operation, yet low enough to avoid charring the resin.

Polyethylene powder is then tumbled through while the drum is rotated. An excess of powder acts as an insulator to retard cooling, while its weight serves to consolidate softened particles into the coating.

U.S.I. Now Lends Pilot Unit to Customers to Make Sodium Dispersions

U.S.I. has designed and built a pilot plant unit which it will lend to interested researchers for preparation and evaluation of sodium dispersions at point of use.

The unit has a batch capacity of three gallons of dispersion – finely divided sodium suspended in inert hydrocarbon medium. A number of companies have already taken advantage of this U.S.I. service to speed development of their experimental projects.

Since the unit is fabricated from readily available parts, identical or larger units can be constructed easily by companies considering long term studies. U.S.I. Technical Service people will provide the design information necessary for fabrication of such units.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

A completely new scintillation detector for efficient gamma ray counting is now available. Designed for labs where gamma-emitting radioactive isotopes are used. Operates with either sodium iodide or scintillation well crystals. **No. 1170**

Sebacic acid isomers are described in technical data sheet. New mixture of 10-carbon dibasic acids reported promising as intermediate for plastics, plasticizers, and synthetic lubricants. **No. 1171**

Ten-year index to corrosion can now be purchased, covering 629 articles published from 1945-54. Contains subject, author and title indices, many tables of data. Subject matter range is wide. Much on pipelines, petroleum. **No. 1172**

A new adhesive binds polyethylene to chip and kraft board in making packaging envelopes and polyethylene laminated bags and boxes. Claimed to have excellent shock resistance and aging qualities. Will not crystallize. **No. 1173**

Antioxidant for animal and poultry feeds helps pigmentation and prevents loss of such vitamins as A and E. Also protects palatability of feeds by stabilizing the natural oils. Use in animal feeds follows several years' use as antioxidant in foods. **No. 1174**

A specially processed seawater magnesia for catalysis and absorption is now on the market. Claimed to be only commercial material to combine high surface area, uniformly large pores, mechanical strength, with high basicity, ionic crystal structure. **No. 1175**

A biologically stable casein solution for stabilizing, thickening and leveling latex and emulsion paints has just been developed. Reported resistant to spoilage indefinitely. **No. 1176**

A sodium brochure on handling the metal on a plant scale is now available. In 40 pages it covers: properties and uses; equipment construction, design and operation; handling procedures; safety measures. **No. 1177**

Handling of flammable liquids, along with their characteristics and hazards, is discussed in a new series of safety bulletins. Parts I and II have already been issued. Part III to come soon. Binder provided for filing all issues. **No. 1178**

King-size Waring Blendor that holds one gallon now obtainable. Gives choice of 6 speeds from 0 to 16,000 rpm. Beats, macerates, pulverizes and emulsifies to form homogeneous suspensions or foaming mixtures in record time. **No. 1179**

PRODUCTS OF U.S.I.

ALCOHOLS:

Ethyl Alcohol (Ethanol)—Specially denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas.
Completely denatured—All regular formulas for industrial use, anti-freeze.
Pure alcohol—USP 190°—Absolute, N.F., taxfree, taxpaid.
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)—Latent solvent for nitrocellulose, solvent for ethyl cellulose, many resins, many chemical syntheses.
Amyl Alcohol, Refined—Fine chemicals, pharmaceuticals.
Fusel Oil, Refined—Blend of amyl alcohols refined by chemical treatment, distillation.
Proprietary Denatured Alcohol Solvents
SOLOX®—General-purpose.
FILMEX®—Special, authorized for certain industries.
ANSOL® M—Anhydrous, special blend for lacquers, resins, etc.
ANSOL® PR—Anhydrous, special blend with higher ester content and solvency for lacquers, resins, etc.

OTHER PRODUCTS:

PETROTHENE® Polyethylene Resins.
Inorganic Chemicals: Ammonia, Caustic Soda, Chlorine, Metallic Sodium, Sodium Peroxide, Sulfuric Acid.
Esters, Ethers and Ketones: Normal Butyl Acetate, Dibutyl Phthalate, Diethyl Carbonate, Diethyl Oxalate, Ethyl Acetate, Ethyl Ether, Acetone.
Intermediates and Fine Chemicals: Acetoacetarylides, Ethyl Acetoacetate, Ethyl Benzoylacetate, Ethyl Chloroformate, Ethylene, Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate, Sodium Ethylate solution, Urethan USP (Ethyl Carbamate). Dimethyl Hydrazine, Methyl Hydrazine, Aluminum Trimethyl.
Animal Feed Products: Calcium Pantothenate, Choline Chloride Products, Curbay B-G® 80, Special Liquid Curbay®, DL-Methionine, Niacin USP, Riboflavin Concentrates, Vitamin B_{12} and Antibiotic Feed Supplements, Vacatone® Products, Vitamin A, D_3 and K_3 Products, Antioxidant Products.
Pharmaceutical Products: DL-Methionine, N-Acetyl-DL-Methionine, Riboflavin USP, Urethan USP, Intermediates.

U.S.I INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS CO.
Division of National Distillers Products Corporation
99 Park Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

U.S.I. SALES OFFICES

Atlanta • Baltimore • Boston • Buffalo • Chicago • Cincinnati
Cleveland • Dallas • Detroit • Houston • Indianapolis • Kansas City, Mo.
Los Angeles • Louisville • Minneapolis • Nashville • New Orleans
New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • Portland, Ore. • St. Louis
Salt Lake City • San Francisco • Seattle

Oil, spearmint, USP, dms. ..... lb. 4.30 - 5.60
Sperm bleached winter 45° dms. lb. .1675- .1725
tanks ..... lb. .1500- —
nat. winter, 45°, dms. ..... lb. .1575- .1625
tanks ..... lb. .1400- —
Spruce, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch USP, Northern, cns. lb 4.25 9.50
Southern, cns ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¾- .04¼
tanks, works ..... lb. .02½- —
dist., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .07¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb .06¼- —
refd., dms., c.l., works .... lb. .06½- .06¾
lb. .06½- .06¾
l.c.l. works ..... lb .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works ..... lb .05¼- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms., c.l. .... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .14½- .16
Tangerine, Floridian, dms .... lb 2.00 - 3.80
Tansy, dms ..... lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Tar acid (see T's).
Pine, comi dms., c.l., works lb .0561- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb .0634- —
whse ..... lb .0745- —
tanks works ..... lb .046 —
rectified, NF dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South gal 1.05 - —
ex whse, N Y C gal. 1.15 - —
refd., dms., incl., works, l.c.l. gal. .92 - —
N. Y. whse. ..... gal. 1.02 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF red. cns., dms. .... lb 1.45 - 1.75
white, cns. ..... lb 1.70 - 2.00
tech white cns ..... lb 40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. ..... lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb .24¼- .24¾
tanks, N. Y. ..... lb. .22¼- .22½
domestic mills ..... lb. .23 Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF cns, dms. .... lb 28 45
Vetiver, Bourbon cns ..... lb. 11.75 -11.90
Haitian, cns. ..... lb. 9.25 -11.00
Java cns ..... lb 18.50 -20.00
Wheat, germ, 5-gal. dms .... gal. 11.20 - —
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret dms c.l., t.o.b. N. Y gal. .55 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., same basis gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 68 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 74½- —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 76 - —
200-210 vs., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .79 - —
345-355 vis. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .78½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .84½- —
Wintergreen USP nat., Northern, cns lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern cns lb 3.20 19.50
syn (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed (see Oil, Chenopodium NF).
Wormwood, cns .... lb. 5.50 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots .... lb. 14.00 -16.00
extra bots ..... lb 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar bots ..... lb No stocks
Oleostearine, dms ..... lb. .12½ Nom.
Opium USP, cns ..... oz. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns ..... oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd USP cns ..... oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium-selenide lithopone, light shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.80 - —
deep shade, bbls lb. 2.00 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone, deep shade, bbls lb. 1.78 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N.C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul lb. .33 - .33½

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

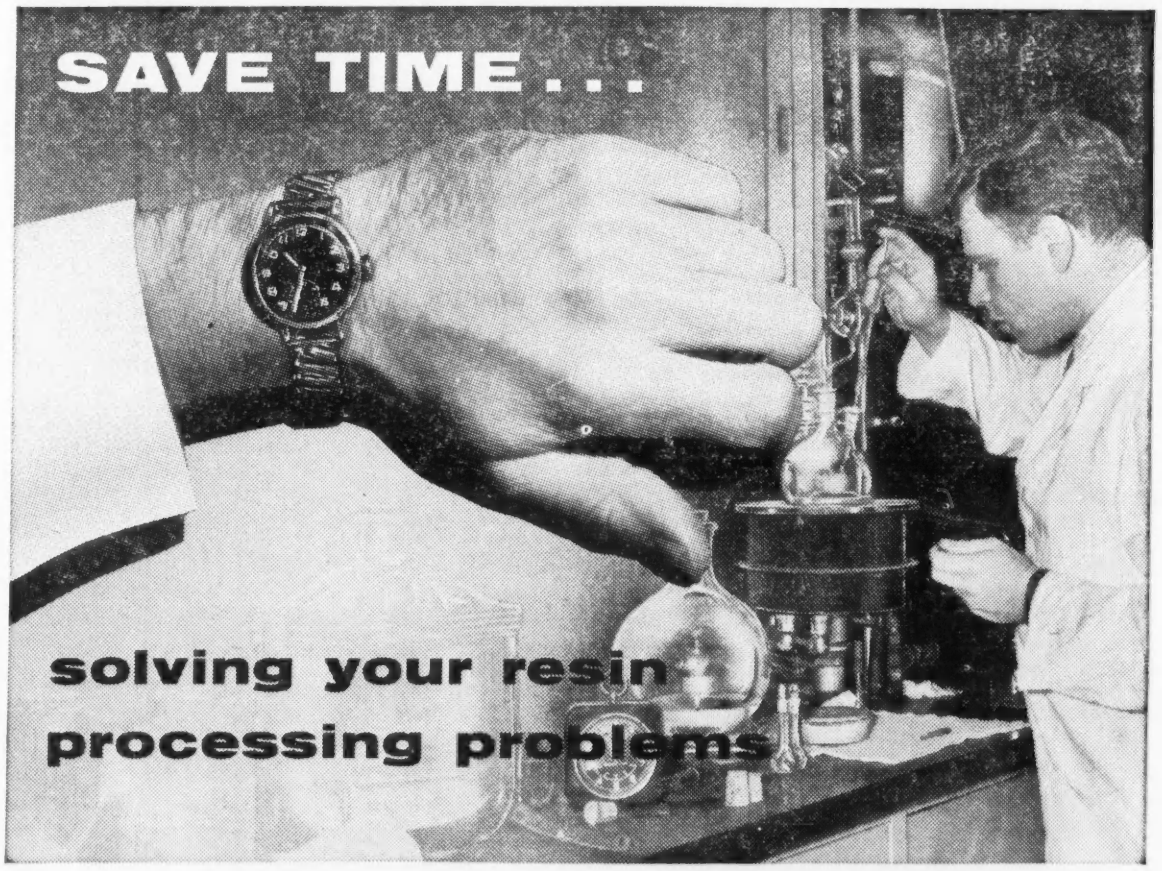
Dinitroaniline toner CP .... lb. 1.45 - —
Mineral American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .2235- —
Molybdated, bbls. ..... lb. .46 - .46½
o-Nitroaniline toner kegs. .... lb 1.15 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls ..... lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .68 - —
Verona, bls. ..... lb .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .45 - —
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl)
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol)
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain USP bots .... gram. 3.00 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 5.00
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Papain, USP, African, bots..... lb 3.50 - 4.00
Ceylon ..... lb 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate cns. ..... oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs..... lb. .26 —
Spanish, bgs ..... lb. .43½- .45
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .37 - —
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .1075- —
l.c.l., frt alld ..... lb. .1275- .1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. frt alld ..... lb. .17 - —
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l. ..... lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .193 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11¼- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine)
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol)
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, bgs., dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealer, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - .47
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb. .25 - —
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 55.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 2.06
tech., powd., bbls. ..... lb. 1.35 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse ..... lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0520
Procaine bulk 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0520
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0520
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23½- .30
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks., Tex. refy. gal. .13 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs. lb. .28½- —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs. ..... lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka, bgs ..... lb. .34 - —
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt ..... lb. .56 - .57
Nigerian, bgs ..... lb. .42 - —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb .38 - —
white, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .36
Peppermint leaves, USP dom., bls., imp., bls ..... lb. .95 - —
dms lb. .70 - .75
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
Peru balsam, dms ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Petrolatum, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¼- .06⅞
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .08 - .08¼
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04½- .05⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy ..... lb. .07⅛- .08⅛
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .09½- .09¾
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05¾- .06⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07⅜- .08¼
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .09⅞- .10⅛
tanks, refy ..... lb. .05⅞- .07
snow, dms., c.l., refy ..... lb. .08½- .08¾
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10¾- 10⅜
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .06¾- .06⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¼- .06¾
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .07⅞- .08⅛
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04½- .06⅞



look to HEYDEN and PENTEK®

Do you have a resin processing problem? If so, call one of Heyden's strategically located offices for prompt action from our technical service staff. We investigate your needs, then draw on our extensive knowledge of PENTEK (pentaerythritol, technical) to best fit them. Take advantage of the experience of Heyden resin chemists and their work in the applications laboratory improving products and increasing process efficiency.

Heyden manufactures a complete line of pentaerythritols for your specific needs:

PENTEK® (Pentaerythritol, Technical)—The "all purpose" polyol—best known name in pentaerythritols.

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TRIPENTEK® (Tripentaerythritol, Technical)—For hard resins, varnishes and fast drying tall oil vehicles.

PENTAERYTHRITOL, Nitration Grade—Especially designed for manufacturing explosives and for use in organic syntheses.

TME® (Trimethylolethane)

For resins that demand these properties:
- Heat Resistance
- Color and Gloss Retention
- Hardness
- Alkali Resistance
- Resin Compatibility

Be sure to visit Heyden Booth 345 at the Paint Industries' Show in Cincinnati, October 22-24

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CHEMICAL CORPORATION
342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York
Sales Offices in:
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Benzaldehyde • Benzoic Acids • Benzyl Chloride • Beta-Oxynaphthoic Acid • Chlorotoluenes • Creosotes • Formaldehyde • Formic Acid • Guaiacols
Parahydroxybenzoates • Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate • Resorcinol • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Sodium Benzoate • Sodium Formate

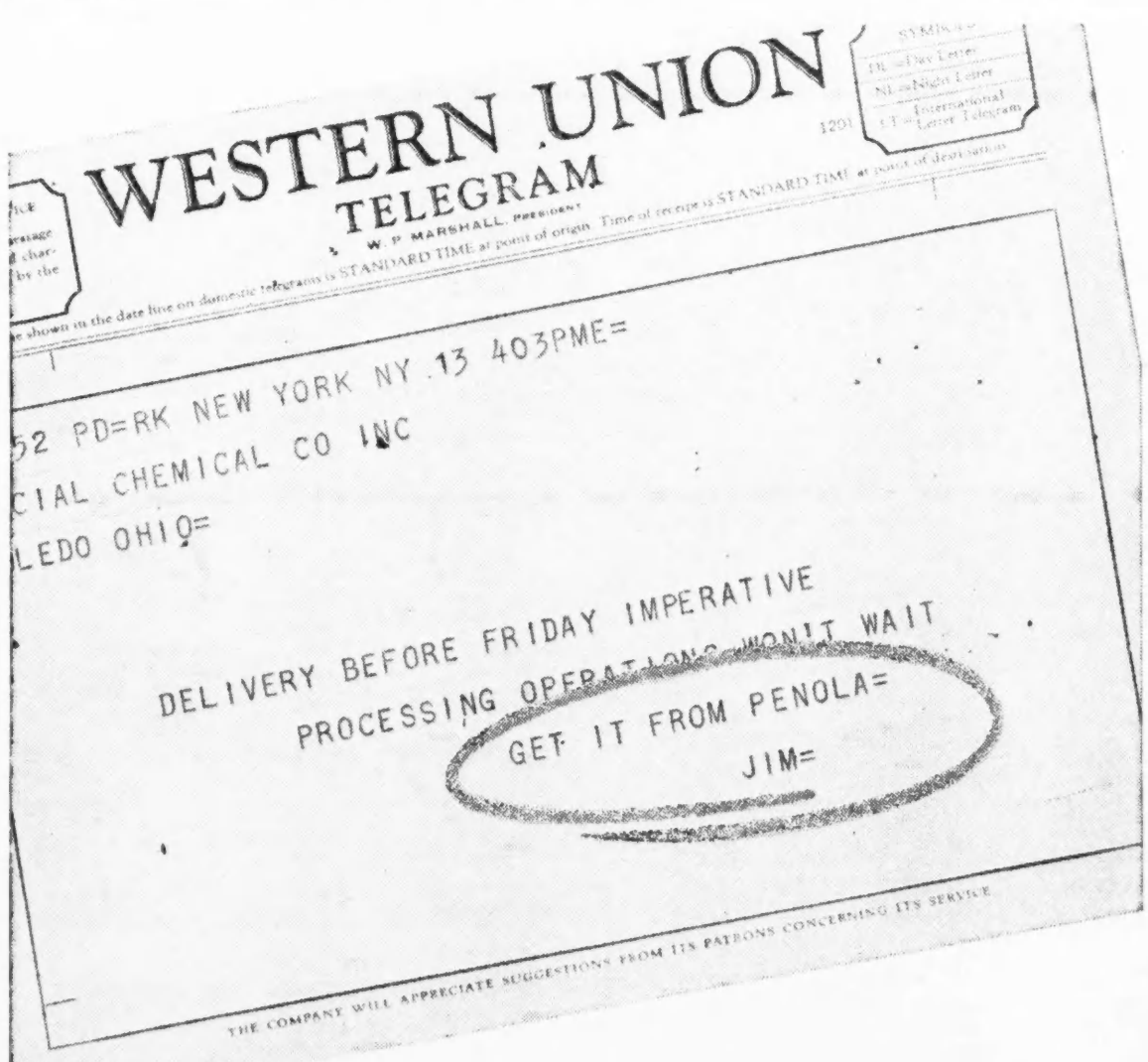
Petroleum, Lacquer Diluent—Polymyxin

Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles. gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N.J., N.Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
N. J., dlvd gal. .32 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd. gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).

Petroleum naphtha, VM&P, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J. and N. Y gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial, aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F b.r. 43°C m.a.p., N J gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F b.r. 19°C m.a.p., N J gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F., b.r., 48°C. m.p.a., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F b.r. 29°C m.a.p., N J gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-386°F. b.r. 31°C. m.a.p., N J gal. .29 - —
310°-314°F., b.r., 13.5°C., m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348° b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N Y., N J gal. .35 - —
320°-360°F., b.r., 16°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —

Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 324°-349°F, 37°C, m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F., b.r., 30°C., m.a.p. Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
Rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania western gal. .15 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
l.c.l. works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l. works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., t.l., frt alld. E lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —

p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb 1.03 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms. 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .17¾- .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .19
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l. same basis, lb. .19¼- .19¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- .20⅛
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
USP, syn., dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms. 2,000-lb lots, lb. 1.10 —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 1.17
Phenothiazine NF fib dms. c.s. frt. adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs. same basis, lb. .43 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 2.70
100% bots lb 4.00 4.65
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works lb 27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib drms., dlvd E lb. 3.60 —
smaller dms. dlvd E lb. 4.00 —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine dms. frt alld. lb. 95 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works lb. 1.42 —
Phenylethanolamine dms., c.l., works lb. 75½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 76 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.25 - 1.60
Phenylhydrazine base CP bots lb. 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride coml. kgs. works, lb 1.75 - —
purif. bots., works lb 5.17 - —
l-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb lots, dlvd E lb 1.80 - —
smaller lots, dllvd. E lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.15 - 4.35
o-Phenylphenol, dms. l.c.l. works, lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41½- —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
tech., fib drums., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 45.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.94 - 4.99
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.34 - 5.39
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.99 - —
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.99 - —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.99 - —
The Florida prices (above) are based on fuel oil at $2.47 per bbl. and labor at $1.43. Recent oil advance currently absorbed.
Phosphorus, amorph., red. dms., t.l., works lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
l.c.l., works, frt equald, lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt equald, lb. .19 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., c.l., works, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43¼
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .72 - —
Mexican, bgs lb. .45 - —
Pink root, bls lb. 2.50 - —
Piperazine, crude, dms., c.l., works, lb. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 3.30 - —
Hexahydrate, French Codex, bots, kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms., frt. equald lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd E lb 4.50 - 5.05
Pitch, coaltar, bulk, aluminum, works ton. 40.00 -42.00
carbon and industrial, works, ton. 40.00 - —
core, works ton. 36.50 - —
fiber, works ton. 44.00 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks lb. .02¾- —
Linseed, dms lb. .06 - .06¾
Marine, dms lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 - .05¼
Tall, dms., c.l., works ton. 50.00 -70.00
tanks, works ton. 30.00 -40.00
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 105.00 -107.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb 45 - 50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 15.60 -16.10
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .53 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —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LEDO OHIO=
DELIVERY BEFORE FRIDAY IMPERATIVE
PROCESSING OPERATIONS WON'T WAIT
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- **IMMEDIATE AVAILABILITY**—Penola's multi-location storage facilities assure ready supply for your processing needs.
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Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works, lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .24 - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .28½- —
Iranian, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
Polish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
Potash caustic reg. flake, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms ½c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .40½- —
dms., c.l lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
imp., kgs lb. .31 - —
Bromate dms. 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - —
25-200-lb lo lb. .52 - .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .37 - .38
Carbonate, NF, gram., bbls., dms, lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 10 05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Chlorate cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .12
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .35 - —
Chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.50 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works, ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs. lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .43 - —
powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb lots, works lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .50 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
Fluoborate fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tecn. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb 1.90 - 1.95
Metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, standard and granular, 59-63% K O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 - —
July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
granular, 60-63% K O., bgs., c.l., works, base price ton. 26.25 - —
July forward ton. 27.45 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls. 25-ton lots, 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.65 - 14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 - 11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 - 12.50
USP, gran., dms. lb. .18 - —
Potassium nitrate in bags 50c per 100 lbs less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 198.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 302.50 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Permanganate, coml., kgs., works, lb. .24½- .27½
USP, dms., works lb. .27¼- .29
Persulfate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Prussiate red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 17.00 -17.30
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100-lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100-lbs. 5.45 - —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
Silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .725 - .791
Sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton. .64 - —
July forward unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. lb. .16½- .17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —

Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price ton. 13.43 - —
July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. powd., dms., c.l. lb. .42½- —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms, works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms, c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 - —
Acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.83 - —
100-500-lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .50 - —
Acetate, bots. gram .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3, gal. .05 - —
N. Y. Harbor gal. .093 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Propy thiouracil prices in West 1c. higher dlvd., on same basis.
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10¼- —
tanks, same basis lb .07 - —
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —

Propylene dichloride, glycol, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Methyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .55 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - —
husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
smaller lots lb. 03¾ .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton. 58.00 - —
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrin, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyretlrins, obls., works lb. .63 - —
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), 100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrine per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 41.75 -42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 - —
purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 -10.10

Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt equald gal 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 2 80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 75 —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram .37½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton 3.00 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF dms lb 3.27 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 —
black, dms., works lb. .12 —
mixed mottled dms. works lb. .13 —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque dms. works, lb. .12 .15
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
colors, dms., works lb .15 - —
USP bots lb 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs. c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08¼- .08¼

Quebracho extract, solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra ..... lb. .12 23/64
ord. 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb 11 21/32 -
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq. No 1, bbls. l.c.l lb .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs ..... lb. 2.00 Nom
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - .75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .37½ -
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - .47½
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .29 - .35
Quinoline dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb .88 - —
powd. frt alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.75 - —
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls., lb 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls ..... lb 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls ..... lb 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.95 - —
orange red, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.81 - —
Selenide lithopone, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.77 - —
dark, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.90 - —
red shade, dark, bbls., same basis lb. 3.44 - —
light, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.24 - 2.32
medium, bbls., same basis lb. 2.99 - —
medium light, bbls., same basis lb. 2.49 - —
Mercury lithopone, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.40 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.95 - —
Red, cadmium mercury lithopone, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.10 - —
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.68 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675- —
Lake C toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.13 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works. lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., c.l., works. lb. 5.77 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works ..... lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08 - —
Para toner, bbls ..... lb. 1.10 - —
chlorinated, kgs ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - 5.60
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 6.40 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex-dock, lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock ..... lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York ..... lb. .06½- —
Red, toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.62 - 1.65
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.62 - 1.65
Turkey, bbls., works ..... lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald ..... lb. .26 .32
Venetian, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works ..... lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0675- —
Watchung-type, bbls ..... lb 1.95 —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Red saunders, NF, powd. bbls lb. .35 .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots ..... gram. 3.75 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. 77½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 78½- —
USP, dms., works ..... lb. 2.75 —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. 2.95 —
Monoacetate NF dms ..... lb 3.00 3.25
Rhatany root bgs ..... lb 15 16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans ..... lb. 32.00 -36.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - —
powd., bbls ..... lb. .38 - —
Riboflavin USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 65.00 —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo. 125.00 —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, fib, dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin 25-45% fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone bgs. 5-ton lots ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .04¼- —
Rutin, NF, fib dms 25-kilo lots, kilo. 17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots ..... kilo. 17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots ..... kilo. 18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100% powd. bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls ..... lb. .49 - .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 .32
Saccharin USP cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 1.95
Calcium, fib dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins ..... lb. 45.00 - —
Safrol, dms ..... lb. .90 - 1.05
Sage, Cretan, bgs ..... lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. ..... lb. .44 - —
Italian ..... lb. .26 Nom
Sago flour, raw, bgs ..... lb. .07 .07¼
refd., bgs ..... lb .08½ .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal)
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Salol, NF, grnn., bbls., kgs lb 1.15 —
Powdered salol, 25c higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.03½- —
table, vacuum common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.27½- —
Saltcake, dom. bulk works, 100% Na2SO4 basis ton 28.00 —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies chips bgs. .65 .66
powd., fib. dms lb .75 .76
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb .95 - —
powd bgs., frt alld. 100% basis. lb .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 13.50 -16.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls. 5,000-lb. lots lb .30½ —
smaller lots lb 31 .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 13.50 -15.50
Senega root, bls ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Senna leaves, Alex. whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings ..... lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. ..... lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. ..... lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs ..... lb. .15 - —
pods, bls. ..... lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria, root, bls ..... lb 5.50 - —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, hulled, bgs. lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .17 - —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs. lb. .25 - —
nat., bgs ..... lb. .16½- —
Salvadorian, natural, bgs lb. .18½- —
Indian, natural, bgs. ..... lb. N.P.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 2,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .58 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .68 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .49 - —
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .47 - —
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .46 - —
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwnse ton 45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .30¼
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs ..... Troy oz. .91 - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .86¾- —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .86¾- —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .86⅞- —
100-oz. lots ..... oz. .87⅛- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .61¾- —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .63¼- —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .63½- —
250-oz. lots ..... oz. .64 - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls ..... lb. .38 - .40
crushed, bls., bbls ..... lb. .45 - —
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .45 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —

Your alkaline cleaners and detergent compounds don't have to be "hot" to be powerful. Formulate them with

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City_____ State_____

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Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 5.80 - —
liq., 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rayon type, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Sal. conc., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate anhyd ogs. c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .13¾ - —
NF 60% gran dms c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .15½ - —
Alginate NF white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 1.30
p-Aminobenzoate, dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.35 2.45
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb 2.70 - —
Antimoniate, bbls. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½ - —
Arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾ - .14½
Arsenite 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14½
soln dms., works gal. 59 - .67
Ascorbate, dms. 25-50 kilo lots, kilo.12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.12.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo.13.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots kilo.13.50 - —
Benzoate tech bbls., dms., lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP bbls. dms. 100-lb. lots, or more lb. 46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - .14¾
Bifluoride bbls. c.l. works, frt. equaled lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1890 - —
Bisulfate, bulk., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
soln. 35° bbls. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax)
Bromide, USP, bbls., works lb. .38 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .10½ - .11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, bgs. lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
Chromate, anhyd., fiber dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - .16½
tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015 - —
l.c.l. lb. .1065 - .1190
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½ - .27½
USP, XIV gran., dms lb. .29½ - .30½
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices higher ½c
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .83 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots. lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .1430 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .80 - .83
tech, dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono., dms., c.l. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Hydrosulfite dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½ - —
Hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½ - .23
technical (see Soda, Caustic).
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .93 - .98
Hyposulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Hexahydrate, pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Iodide, USP, bots., dms. lb. 2.55 - 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½ - —
60% cbys. dms. works lb. .26½ - —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .16½ - —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½ - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.135.50 - 140.50
Sodium metaborate octahydrate in bbls. $24.50 per ton higher
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works, ton.204.00 - —
Metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .17 - .19
less than 14,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .173 - .195
tanks, works lb. .16 - —

Sodium metanilate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.15 - 8.10
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.65 - 8.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - 7.25
Molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .96
cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .73 - .74
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb 70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom. bgs., c.l., works ton 47.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
imp 100-lb bgs. c.l. Atl Gulf, Pac., whse ton.49.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.46.00 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Oxalate, 88% bgs. works 100 lbs. 10.85 —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Amino salicylate)
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34

Sodium pentachlorophenate, pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .26½ - .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, 1c per lb. over carlot prices
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works lb .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. 1860 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 1910 - 1960
Phenolsulfonate USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
USP dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.70 —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.10 - 9.70
duohydrate bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 —
l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - 8.20
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - 9.65
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.40
Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c higher than bgs.

Sodium prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lb.10.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.60 - 11.85
ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb .36 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .37 - .39
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 7.52½ - —
l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 7.92½ - 8.52½
Salicylate, USP, dms lb .74 - .76
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. States E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98°, Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sell on Sight
with sparkling GLASS

Some things just seem to belong in GLASS—including TRONA® *Soda Ash*

Yes, some things like important foods and beverages would seem out-of-place packaged in anything but sparkling-clean glass containers that sell on sight. Dependable glass protects the natural flavor, keeps products looking fresh and appealing. Today's jars and bottles are better and stronger than ever, too, thanks to glassmakers' modern techniques backed-up by key suppliers like AP&CC. Trona® Soda Ash (guaranteed better than 99.5% Na_2CO_3) is free of bicarbonate, low in insolubles and iron, stable in storage and handling, uniform in crystal size and non-dusting; it is an essential ingredient in the manufacture of high quality glass containers—the most versatile and indispensable method of packaging ever devised.

American Potash & Chemical Corporation TRONA

LOS ANGELES • NEW YORK • ATLANTA • SAN FRANCISCO • PORTLAND (ORE.)

Producers of: BORAX • POTASH • SODA ASH • SALT CAKE • LITHIUM • BROMINE • CHLORATES • PERCHLORATES • MANGANESE DIOXIDE • *and a diversified line of specialized agricultural and refrigerant chemicals.*

Plants: TRONA and LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
HENDERSON, NEVADA
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS (American Lithium Chemicals, Inc.)
Export Div.: 99 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, NEW YORK

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.80	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.15	—
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.30	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.65	—
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.45	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.80	2.30
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.10	—
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.10	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.70	2.95
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.75	—
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.45	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.80	3.30
tanks, works	100 lbs.	2.10	—
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works	ton	62.50	—
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.075	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.079	—
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c per lb. higher.			
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.598	.652
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).			
Sulfanilate, bbls., works	lb.	.22	—
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms	lb.	.22½	—
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	ton	52.00	—
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works	ton	34.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	31.00	—
USP, cryst., fib. dms	lb.	.17½	.18
gran., fib. dms	lb.	.17½	.18

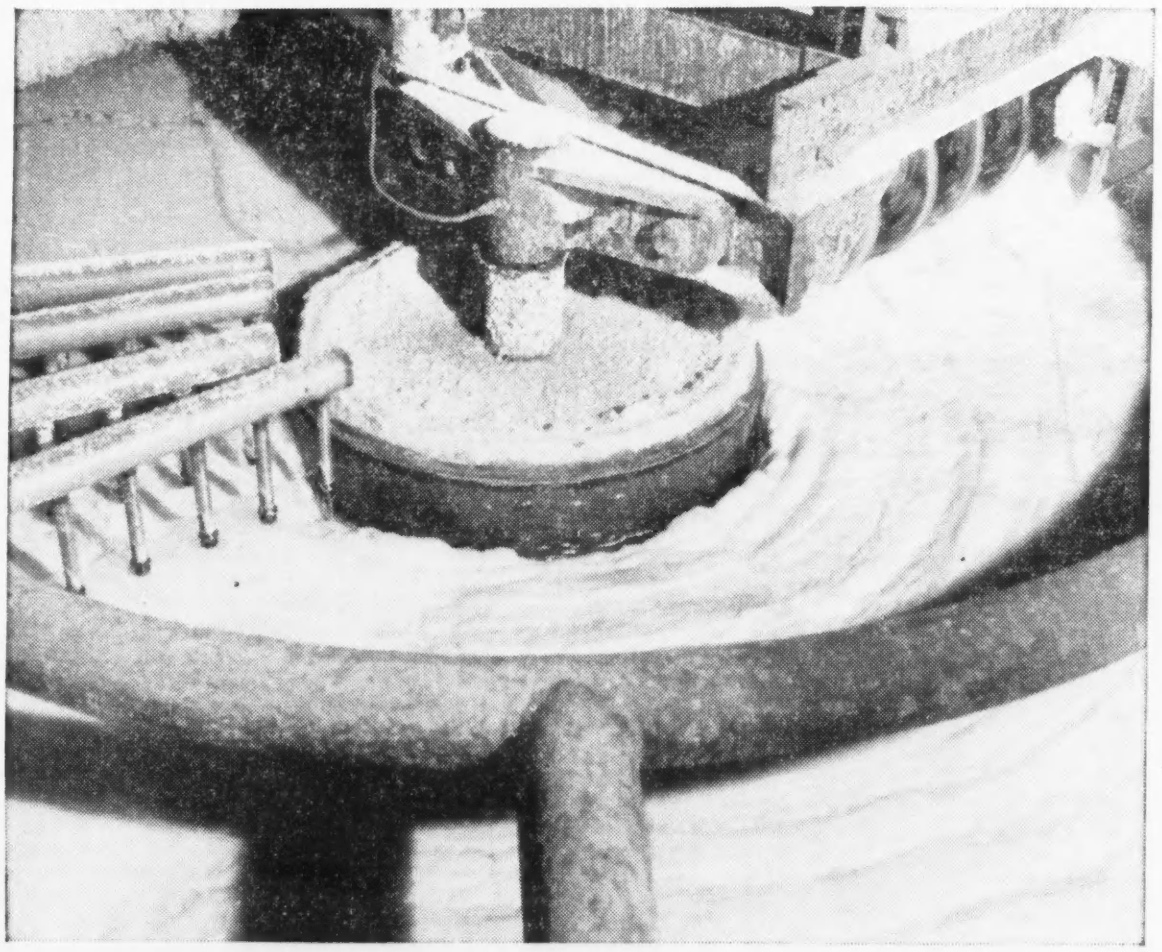
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	—
liq., 40-44% tanks, works, 100% basis	ton	120.00	—
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06½	—
fused, bbls., c.l., works E., frt. equald	lb.	.05	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06	—
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.25	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	3.75	—
Sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).			
Tetraborate (see Borax).			
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.04	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05	—
Thiocyanate CP, dms	lb.	.55	.65
tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works	lb.	.317	—
less than ton lots, works	lb.	.337	—
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls	lb.	.13½	—
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).			
Titanate, etns., c.l., works	lb.	.10½	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.10¾	—
1-ton or less, works	lb.	.11	—
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l.	lb.	.38	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.42	—
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.37½	—
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E	lb.	.39½	—

Sodium trichloroacetate, 50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.38	—
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E	lb.	.40	—
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.44	—
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E	lb.	.46	—
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.			
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.87½	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.27½	8.87½
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.65	—
l.c.l. works	100 lbs	9.40	9.80
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.05	—
l.c.l. works	100 lbs	9.80	10.40
Tungstate, tech., kgs. dlvd. E	lb.	2.15	—
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.23	—
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).			
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	—
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works	lb.	.28	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Solvent naphtha, coaltar high flash, tanks, frt. equald	gal.	.31	.32
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic)			
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.32	—
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.34	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.37	.39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33	—
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.38	.40

Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
1 to 5-ton lots, works.	lb.	.25	.26
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.38	.39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.25	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23¼	—
reg. 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.16¾	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Soybean meal 44%, bulk, Decatur	ton.	44.50	45.00
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
mechanically refd. bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.066	—
Sparteine sulfate, cns	oz.	.80	.90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls	lb.	.75	—
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works	lb.	.01¾	—
powd. super, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05½	—
Squill, white, bls	lb.	.16	.18
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.17	.20
St. John's bread, edible, bls	lb.	.13	.15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.814	.824
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	1.08	1.09
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.946	1.214
hydrous, cryst., dms., works.	lb.	.82½	.83½
Sulfate, dms., works	lb.	.999	1.019
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	7.27	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.42	—
powd., paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.39	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.44	—
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher			
Potato, dom, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	—
Maine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07¼	Nom.
ex whse, N. Y.	lb.	.03¾	.10
Rice, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½	.16
Wheat, bgs	lb.	.08½	.09
Star root (see Helonias root).			
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).			
Stavesacre seed, bgs	lb.	.60	.61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).			
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.18	.20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk,	gram.	.07	.0745
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.80	1.05
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works	lb.	.35	—
1-ton lots, works	lb.	.37	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.19	—
Chromate, bbls., works	lb.	.46	—
Iodide, pars, 25-lb. lots	lb.	3.50	—
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.00	—
Salicylate, NF, dms	lb.	1.78	—
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	56.70	66.15
Strophanthin, K., bots.	oz.	25.00	25.50
G. (see Ouabain, USP).			
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs	lb.	3.50	3.75
Styrax, USP	cs	78	80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21½	—
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms. c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
Styrolyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.45	1.70
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E	lb.	.0885	—
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	76	—
Sugar (see Sucrose, crude, refined).			
Sulfabenzamide, dms	lb.	4.00	4.50
Sodium, dms	lb.	4.10	4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms	lb.	4.00	4.20
USP, same basis	lb.	5.00	5.20
Sodium fib dms	lb.	5.00	5.20
USP, same basis	lb.	5.20	5.40
Sulfadiazine USP, microcrystals, dms	lb.	10.60	11.10
powd. dms	lb.	10.25	10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	11.25	11.75
microcrystals, dms.	lb.	11.60	12.10
Sulfaguanidine USP dms	lb.	2.50	—
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals.	lb.	10.65	11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms..	lb.	11.25	11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms..	lb.	8.90	9.40
powd., dms	lb.	8.50	9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms	lb.	1.40	1.60
microcrystals, dms.	lb.	1.70	1.90
powd. dms	lb.	1.30	1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms	lb.	6.40	6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF powd., bots, tins.	lb.	7.00	7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms	lb.	7.50	8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms	lb.	2.85	3.00
powd. dms	lb.	2.50	2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	2.75	2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	2.55	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.30	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.45	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.90	—
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract.	long-ton.	26.50	—
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports	long-ton.	28.00	—
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port	long-ton.	28.00	—
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.25	—
bbls.	100 lbs.	5.50	—
flour, light, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.85	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.75	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.55	—
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.10	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.65	—
salt block, bbls., mines.	100 lbs.	3.75	—
virgin block, bbls., mines.	100 lbs.	3.70	—
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.65	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.80	—
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.75	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.90	—
refd., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.50	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.55	—
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.95	—
bbls, mines	100 lbs.	4.10	—
Sulfur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.04	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.04¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.03¾	—
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10	.12
multi unit cars, works	lb.	.0535	—
tanks, works	lb.	.045	—
refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd.	lb.	.30	—

West End doubles capacity of sodium sulfate plant

Acceptance of West End Sodium Sulfate has spread so rapidly that we are enlarging our plant to produce over 100,000 tons a year. Even at this rate we are tapping less than 50% of our natural raw material supply. This output and reserve provides industry with a dependable source of highest quality sodium sulfate to serve its growing needs. Samples, prices and freight schedules will be submitted gladly on request. Please include specifications.



WEST END **West End Chemical Company**

SODA ASH • BORAX • SODIUM SULFATE • SALT CAKE • HYDRATED LIME

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 1956 WEBSTER, OAKLAND 12, CALIFORNIA • PLANT, WESTEND, CALIFORNIA

Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .04 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .04¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .03¾ - —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton. 126.00 -128.00
ground, bgs., ex-dock ... ton. 122.00 -124.00
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

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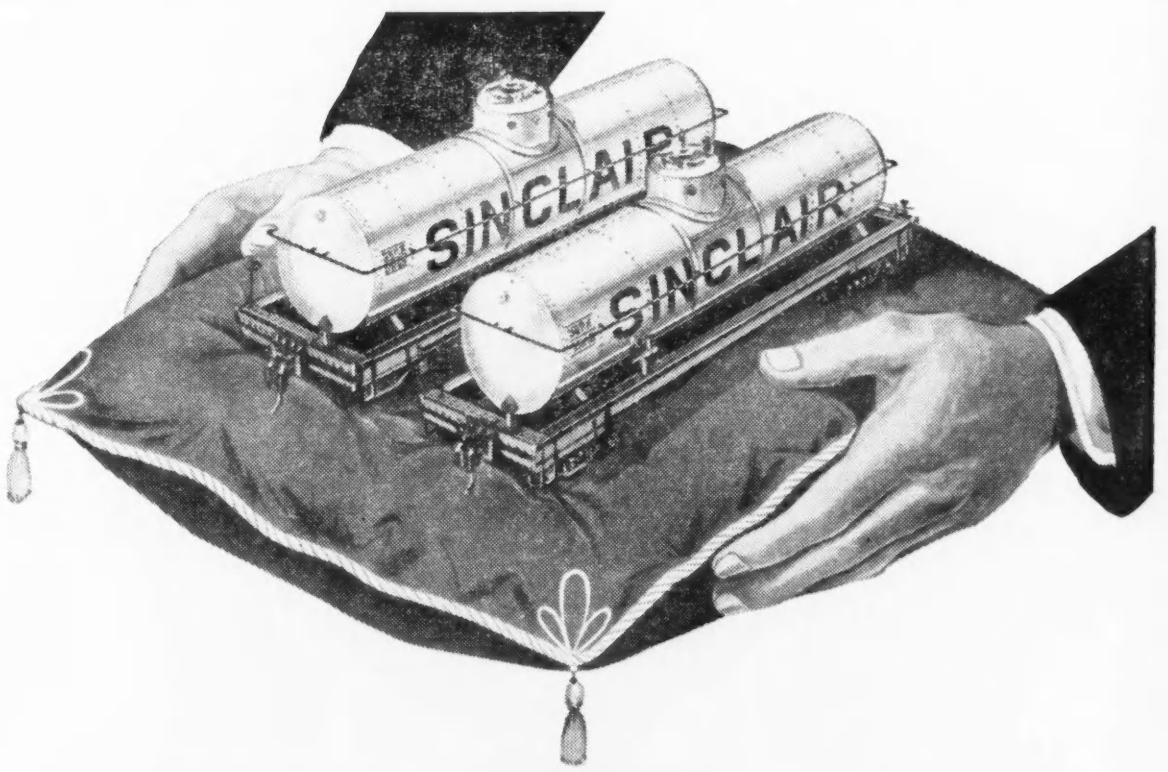
2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.00 -39.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 19.40 - —
t.c.l., works ..... ton. 37.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 28.00 - —
t.c.l., works ..... ton. 31.00 -36.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works ton. 31.00 - —
t.c.l., works ..... ton. 34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton. 38.00 - —
imp. Canadian grd. bgs., c.l., mines ton. 20.00 35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. .... lb. .10¾ - .11
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd. .... lb. .07¼ - —
fancy, bleachable tanks, dlvd., lb. .07½ - —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09 - .09⅛
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .06¾ - —
special tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .07 - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08¾ - .09
50%, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .09¾ - .10¼
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk ... unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Chicago, bulk ... unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian bgs., ex whse lb. .10½ - .11
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
t.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
t.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
t.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .73½ - .74½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .62½ - —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartarate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
t.c.l. works ..... lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF crvst., powd., fib. dms lb. .67½ - .74
Terpinol, dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23¾ - —
extra, dms ..... lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms ..... lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - 75
prime, dms ..... lb. .55 - 70
Propionate, dms ..... lb. 1.75 - 9.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone USP 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Propionate USP 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works lb. .14½ - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP 55 gal dms. works .... lb. .20½ - .21½
smaller dms. works ..... lb. .23½ - .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .62½ - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. 75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
t.c.l. dlvd E ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms. c.l., or t.l., works lb. .36½ - —
t.c.l., or t.t.l. works ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd ..... lb. 12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots. dlvd .... lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms. .... lb. 4.00 - —
And sodium acetate USP, fib. dms lb 4.00 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib dms lb. 3.30 - —
Theophylline anyhd or USP, 100-lb. dms lb 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride USP, regular, fib dms kilo. 60.00 - —
ampule grade, fib. dms kilo. 62.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib dms kilo. 62.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. ton lots lb 72 - —
less tons lots lb. 74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .35 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more. works lb. 3.50 —
dl-Threonine bots. 1-kilo lots. kilo. 450.00 500.00
Thymol, fib. dms ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Iodide, NF, dms ..... lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Metal (Straits) ..... lb. 1.05½ - —
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd., (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous)
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .25½ - —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd.... lb. .22½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½ - —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton. 120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton. 137.50 - —
5-ton lots ..... ton 142.50 - —
ton lots ..... ton. 147.50 - —
rutile nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .27½ - —
Milled titanium dioxide, $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns., works ..... lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .09¼ - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .09¾ - —
high-tinting, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .09 - —
t.c.l. ..... lb. .09½ - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾ - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .43¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .39¾ - —

dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. ..... kilo. 149.65 - —
Acetate ..... kilo. 136.00 - —
Acetate ..... kilo. 185.00 - —
Acid succinate ..... kilo. 165.00 - —
o-Tolidine, base, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —
dry, kgs., 100% basis ..... lb. 1.40 - —
Hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns ..... lb. 4.85 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .80 - —
tanks same basis ..... lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist ..... gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist ..... gal. .32 - —
Cleveland dist ..... gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ... gal. .32 - —
Lone Star, Tex ..... gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio ... gal. .33½ - —
Minnequa, Colo. ..... gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia dist ..... gal. .32 - —
Pittsburgh dist ..... gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .32 - —
Terre Haute Ind ... gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ... gal. .32 - —

Toluol, petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. ..... gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. ..... gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich. ..... gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex ..... gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... gal. .34 - —
Providence R. I. ..... gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill ..... gal. .25 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.00 - —
powd., fib. dms., same basis .. lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. ... lb. No prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns ..... oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .27 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ref. dms., c.l., frt. alld E of Denver lb. .42½ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .43½ - —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .52½ - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .53½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —

Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½ - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .68½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. 65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14¼ - —
t.c.l. frt alld E ..... lb. .15¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld E ..... lb. 13 - —
Prices in the West 1¼c higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ... lb. .11¼ - —
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .14¼ - .16¼
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½ - .12½
Tricholine citrate, 85% soln., ret. cbys. works, frt. adjusted lb 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
t.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .34½ - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½ - —
t.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .37½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .34½ - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½ - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd E lb. .49 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .46½ - —



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TRULY ODORLESS SOLVENTS – Sinclair's team of truly Odorless Solvents, both Light (340-405° F.) and Heavy (375-465° F.), are synthetically produced from carefully selected hydrocarbons to insure the uniformity, stability and superior quality required by manufacturers of odorless paints. Available in full, or split tank car quantities.

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When your manufacturing processes call for fast and reliable service, and top quality in petroleum-derived chemicals, Sinclair Chemicals, Inc. is ready to serve you. For complete information call or write to:

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Triethyl citrate, refd, tech., nonret dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .45¾ - —
l.c.l. frt. alld E. of Denver, lb. .46¾ —
tanks frt. alld E. of Denver, lb. .43¾ - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd .40½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .41½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms. c.l. dlvd, E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .52½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .20¼ - —
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt equald., 100% basis lb. 42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½ - —
tanks works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb .33 - —
Trioxane pure, dms. c.l. t.l. dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .51½ - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate bbls. c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½ —
Tripopylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .75 - .05
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works, kilo.165.00 —
Tungsten metal powd., 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.85 - —
Turpentine gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N. indust., bgs., c.l., c.l., dlvd. E ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E, ex whse ton.140.00 - —
45% N. agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd. E ton.105.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W Va ton.126.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor C grade, tankcars, same basis ton.124.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis, ton.153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb 12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .27 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.84.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin bgs., ex dock ton.63.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., exdock, duty extra lb. .09½ - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb 8.50 - 9.00
whole, tins lb 9.25 - 9.75
Tahiti, cs lb 7.00 —
Vanillin ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb lots lb 6.50 6.75
smaller lots lb 6.90 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 100-lb lots lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots lb 2.80 2.85
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., dlvd E lb. .17½ - —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .12
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot. 1.56 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks works lb 20 —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free perio. of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made

Propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
2-Vinylpyridine 10 dms to tanks, works lb. 1.36 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.33 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units .03 .05¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn. crystalline, beads 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼ - —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies

liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
B_1, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2, (see Riboflavin).
B_c complex natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver Calciferol, and Viosterol)
D_2, dry 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin)
H (see Biotin).
K Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago, lb. 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton.95.00 -96.00
merchantable bales, ex dock ton.91.00 -92.00
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼ - .08⅝
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09⅞ - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax micro crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs lb. .45 - .47
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .72 Nom.
Brazilian, bgs lb. .72 Nom.
Central American, bgs lb. .68 Nom.
Chilean, bgs lb. .72 Nom.
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .80 - .82
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .79 - .81
yellow, bricks, 100-lbs. ctns lb. .71 - .73
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .70 - .72
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .70 - .72
refd., bgs lb. .73 - .75
Powdered candelilla: 20 to 100 mesh, 7c. higher.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .70 - .71
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 - .76
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 - .85
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 - .73
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .72 - .74
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .73 - .74
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .82
yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.42 - 1.44
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.44 - 1.46
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, cs lb. .49 - .50
Microcrystalline, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Montan, dom., refd., bgs lb. .27 - .29
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .26 - .27
German, bgs. lb. No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs lb. .93 - .95
tech., bgs lb. .85 Nom.
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .30 - .33
cakes cs. lb. .31 - .34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 90 lbs. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
spot lb. .67¼ - .72¼
White lead (see Lead, White).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .20 - —
rossed, bls lb. .21 - —
Witch hazel, bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls lb. .27 - —

Vitamins in Pharmaceuticals

A REPORT

Use of Biotin in Multivitamin Formulae

Biotin, now firmly established as an important member of the vitamin B complex, belongs in multivitamin formulae and dietary supplements for the reasons given below.

D-biotin is required for the growth of many organisms; animals, plants, bacteria. It appears to be related to the process of cell development. Symptoms of deficiency have been shown to occur in human beings who live on diets high in raw egg white.

Deficiency symptoms appear as severe dermatitis lesions, similar to seborrheic dermatitis and a desquamating disease of infants called Leiner's disease. These symptoms, when due to a deficiency of biotin, disappear after its administration. In animals, dermatitis, loss of hair, cessation of growth of the young and sudden death of the adults may occur.

Nearly 200 papers directly related to biotin research are in the literature. The work of investigation continues.

The evidence now available points to the need for biotin in multivitamin and dietary supplements which, by their very nature, are prescribed for therapeutic and prophylactic effect.

The Place of Biotin in Antibiotic Therapy

Rat feeding experiments using some of the sulfonamides show that the animals develop biotin deficiency. The same result has been found and reported from the use of antibiotics. It has been assumed that the same development might occur in man when this therapy is used. Under the circumstances, biotin should be included in stress formulae and in multivitamin supplements which are prescribed so often during and after the administration of these modern drugs.

Usage in Veterinary Medicine

In dogs and dairy calves it has been found that a deficiency of biotin will cause a paralysis of the hind quarters. This condition was cured by the administration of the vitamin. In chicks and turkey poults a biotin deficiency, represented by a dermatitis of the feet, may be overcome by the use of biotin in the feeding formula. A substantial increase in hatchability was found when hens were fed a ration known to be rich in d-biotin.

This evidence indicates that biotin has a definite place in veterinary medicine and animal nutrition.

Technical Data

Empirical Formula ..... $C_{10}H_{16}O_3N_2S$

Molecular Weight 244.3

Slightly soluble in water and 95% alcohol. Insoluble in ether, acetone and ethyl acetate. Soluble in d-panthenol.

Thermostable in dry crystalline form.

Not sensitive to light.

Not affected by reducing agents that may be present in polyvitamin and other pharmaceutical preparations.

The brilliant Roche synthesis of 1946 makes biotin readily available in pure form at a relatively modest cost.

Roche, a world leader in vitamin research and production, has a wealth of information about biotin. Skilled technical people are ready to help you incorporate biotin 'Roche' in your preparations.

New Edition of Brochure

Send now for your personal copy of the Roche technical brochure about d-biotin. Second edition is now available, complete with survey of recent literature and up-to-date bibliography. Ask your Roche salesman or write the Vitamin Division, without obligation.

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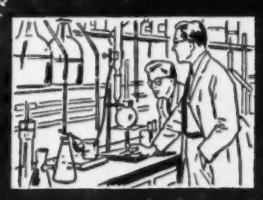
Sterwin RESEARCH

Sterwin's vitamin research is done at the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute (above) where scientists work constantly to improve existing products and create new products and formulations.



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All Sterwin products are subject to rigid control testing procedures. The Sterwin label is your constant guarantee of quality, purity and dependability.

Sterwin SERVICE

Strategically located warehouses assure prompt delivery which enables you to maintain minimum inventory balances.

VITAMINS FROM STERWIN... the most complete line in the field. Check this list for your vitamin needs. And remember . . . Sterwin is ready to deliver any quantity at any time.

VITAMIN A—PALMITATE AND ACETATE
VITAMIN A POWDER
(AVAILABLE ALSO WITH VITAMIN D_3 ADDED)

•

THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE
(REGULAR AND AMPULE GRADES)
THIAMINE MONONITRATE

•

RIBOFLAVIN

•

PYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE

•

***VITAMIN B_{12} CRYSTALLINE**
VITAMIN B_{12} CRYSTALLINE 0.1% TRITURATION
VITAMIN B_{12} ORAL GRADE
VITAMIN B_{12} SOLUBLE GRADE

•

ASCORBIC ACID
(AVAILABLE IN SIX GRANULATIONS, ALSO IN COATED AND AMPULE FORMS)

•

D CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE
DL CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE

•

ALPHA TOCOPHEROL
ALPHA TOCOPHEROL ACETATE

•

NIACIN
NIACINAMIDE

•

VITAMIN D_2 CRYSTALLINE
(CALCIFEROL)
VITAMIN D_3 CRYSTALLINE
(BOTH AVAILABLE IN OIL SOLUTIONS)

*We'll be happy to send you a copy of Sterwin Technical Topics #201. It digests available information on various forms of Vitamin B_{12}. Write or phone your request.

DON'T DELAY . . . TODAY write, wire, phone for complete details and prices on Sterwin Vitamins... the most complete line in the field.

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Sterwin Chemicals INC.

SUBSIDIARY OF STERLING DRUG INC.
1450 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Wollastonite—Zirconium Oxychloride

Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works, ton 39.50 - —
t.c.l., ex whse, ton 56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works, ton 27.00 - —
t.c.l., ex whse, ton 44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs., lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs., lb. 4.25 - 4.50
45°-47°C., dms., c.l. same basis.

X

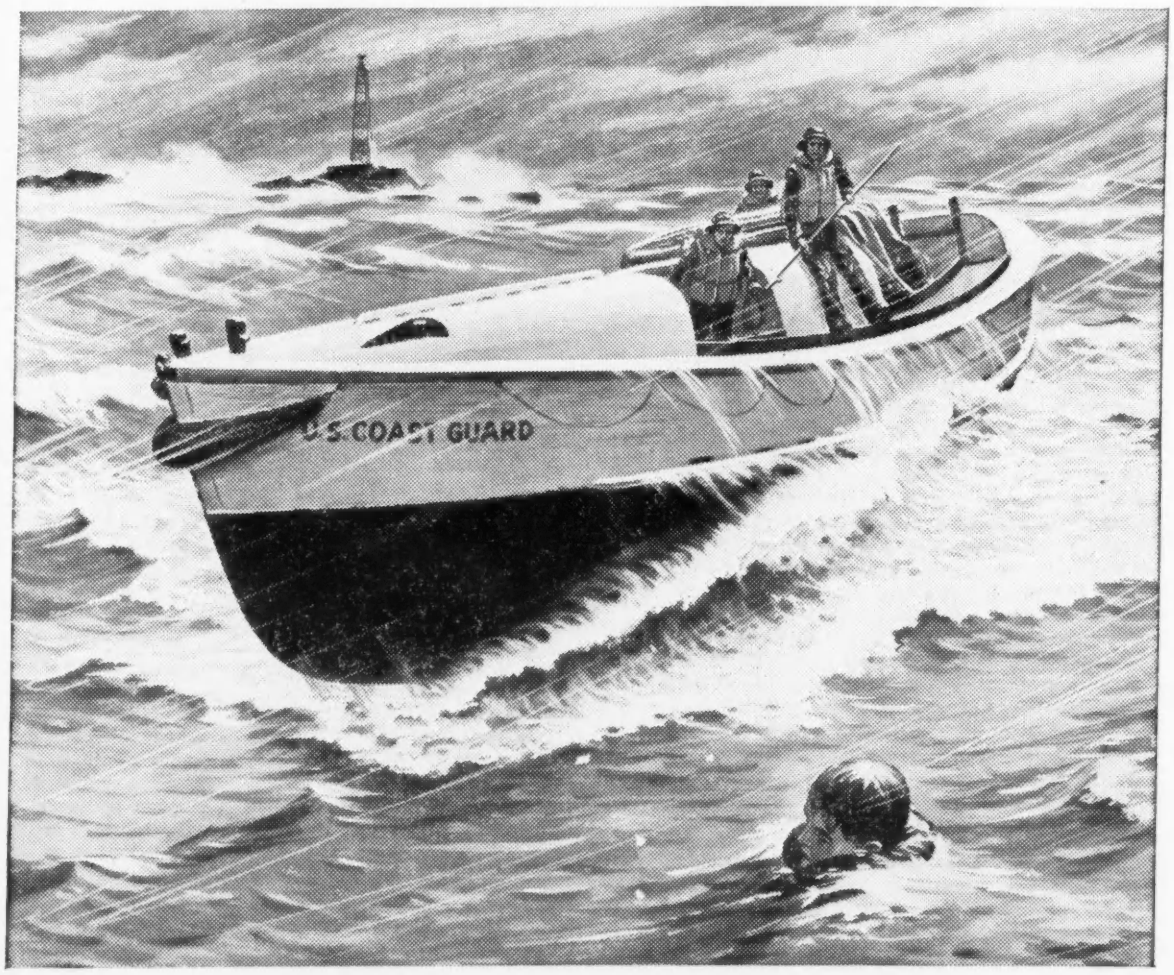
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .30 - —
lb. .212 - —
l.c.l. same basis, lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis, lb. .199 - —
Fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .96 - —
l.c.l. same basis, gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis, gal. .85 - —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.11 - —
l.c.l. same basis, gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis, gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l. or t.l., works, lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. same basis, lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis, lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa., gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist., gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist., gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist., gal. .34½ - —
Geneva, Utah, gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa., gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y., gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex., gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio, gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio, gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo., gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist., gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist., gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md., gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind., gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio, gal. .32½ - —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J., gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex., gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill., gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex., gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa., gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I., gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill., gal. .35 - —

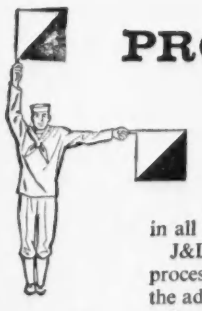
Y

Yara, yara, cns., lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms., lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms., lb. .52 - —
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms., lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms., lb. .60 - —
debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd., lb. .27 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd., lb. .18 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, lb. .35 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd., lb. 2.10 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd., lb. 2.85 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd., lb. 3.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. 2.85 - —
Selenide, lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. 1.05 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N.C., E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, lb. .33 - .33½
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Yellow, hansa, 10 g. bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome, lb. 2.25 - —
G pigment, bbls., lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l., lb. .0205 - .0345
pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works, lb. .11¾ - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 5.58 - —
smaller lots, lb. 5.60 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd., lb. .27 - .27½
basic, bbls., dlvd., lb. .31 - .32½
Yerba santa, leaves, bls., lb. 40 - 42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tin, oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works, lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms., lb. .53 - —
tech., dms., works, lb. .27 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., lb. .192 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E, lb. 202 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms., lb. .42 - —
precip., powd., dms., lb. .26 - —
soln. 50% dms. c.l. works, 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works, 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 10.70 - —
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.20 - —
gran. fib. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works, lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works, lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., works, lb. .18½ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works, lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld., lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis, lb. .13½ - —
New York, lb. .14 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld, lb. .24½ - —
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld, lb. .30 - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .20 - —
Oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis, lb. .15½ - —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld., lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis, lb. .16½ - —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15⅞ - —
l.c.l., same basis, lb. .16⅞ - —
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis, lb. .16¾ - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis, lb. .16¼ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis, lb. .17¼ - —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis, lb. .18¼ - —
Zinc oxide, Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms., lb. .39 - —
powd., dms., lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld., lb. .29 - —
Silicofluoride, dms., works, lb. .12½ - .14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .39 - —
lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E, 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E, 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
USP, gran., dms., lb. .26 - —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .2530 - —
Undecylenate, dms., lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l., lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., lb. .26 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03⅛ - —
5 tons to c.l., works, lb. .03⅜ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .04 - —
smaller lots, works, lb. .06½ - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .04⅛ - —
5 tons to c.l., works, lb. .04⅜ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .04¾ - —
500-1,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .07½ - —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% com., ZrO., c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works, lb. .23 - —
Hydride, cns., works, lb. 7.00 - 8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse, lb. 4.50 - 7.00
Oxide, 92½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works, lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .44 - —
5-ton lots, works, lb. .44½ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works, lb. .45 - —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works, lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .45½ - —
smaller lots, works, lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .59 - —
5-ton lots, works, lb. .59½ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .60 - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .60½ - —
smaller lots, works, lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works, lb. .35½ - —





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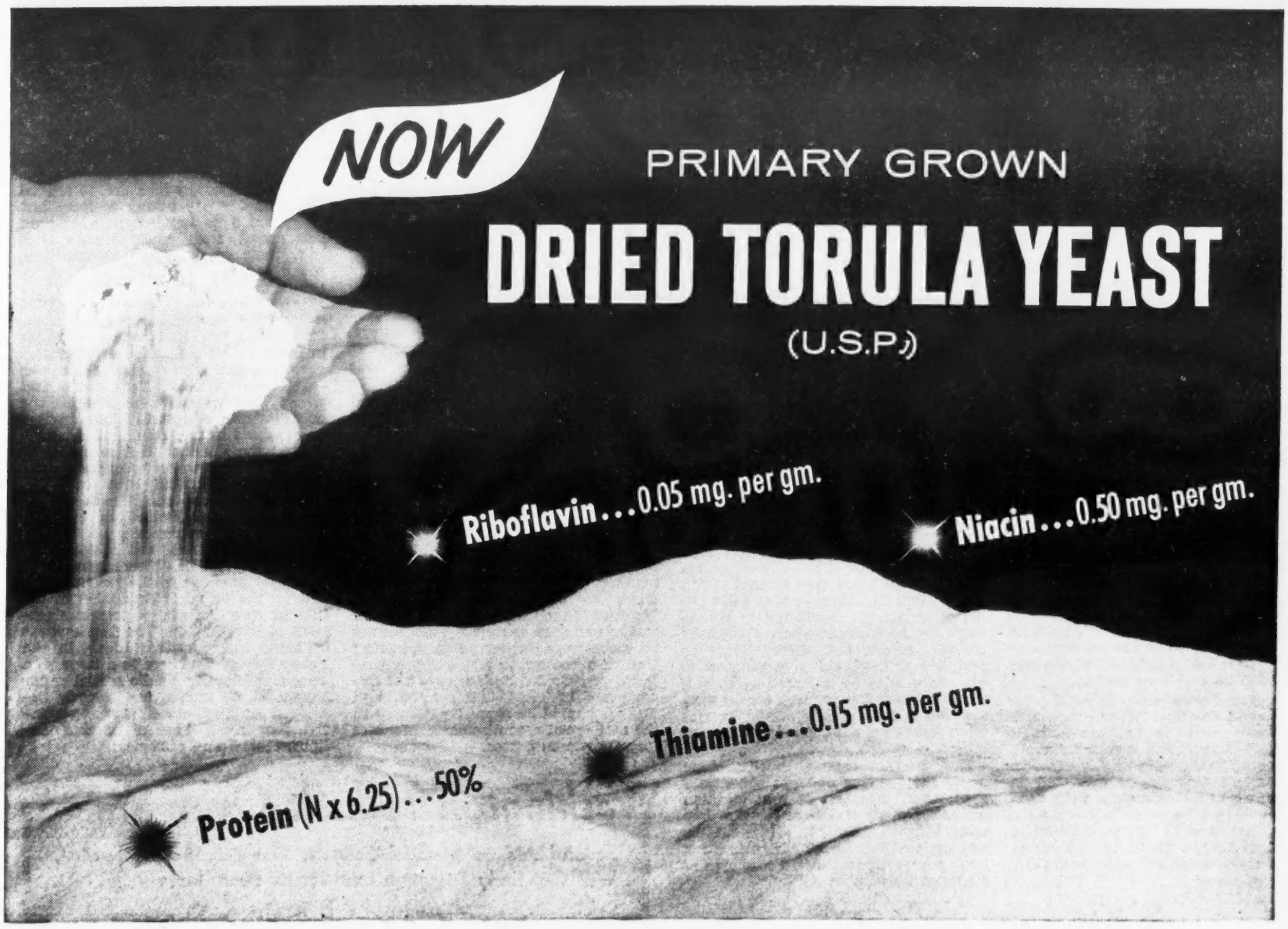
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What Constitutes Experience

Innumerable perplexities in employment relations — and qualifications— can be expected to stem from a recent decision in chancery by a New Jersey jurist if his dictum should come to have general application. The superior court judge issued a permanent injunction barring the imparting by a chemist in connection with his position with a new employer of any "secret knowledge" that he had acquired while working for about fifteen years for a competitor. The information involved has largely to do with manufacturing processes.

It was charged in the action that the employee had signed an agreement with his former employer "for maintenance of trade secrets." It was also charged that he went to work for the new employer "over the objections" of the one for which he had been working.

The overall question to which this decision gives rise is:—"What constitutes experience and to whom does it belong?" Experience is an individual's major qualification for employment. To what extent may he be restricted in making use of it? Should a distinction in that respect be made between what he has acquired of his own initiative and what he has drawn from a reservoir of contributions by others over any peri of time?

It is obvious that the determination of the actual source of an individual's "secret knowledge" would be difficult to the verge of impossibility. It is equally obvious that, human nature being what it is and experience having such a great value as a contributor to individual welfare and progress, few, if any, employees with ideas and initiative could be expected to divest themselves of all claim to free use of what they discovered or created in the way of useful knowledge. They would be apt to keep it to themselves.

It is a simple matter of ethics that an employee should not reveal secrets associated with his employment which would be an advantage to competitors of his employer. It should not be necessary that he enter into any agreement to that effect; but there should be complete understanding in relation to just what is to be regarded as such a secret. Many things in all connections are thus appraised from some points of view, which are but commonplace from others.

It is in that connection that there exists the question of what constitutes experience. And out of that question comes the really big one in terms of free competition:—"What can a would-be employer expect to get in attracting away from a competitor an employee of recognized desirable ability?"

Sales Instruction for Farmers

Those who believe in figures—"Figures don't lie"—can get almost anything they need to fit their views on the farm problem out of the figures that are available on all sides. On one aspect of that problem the figured answer depends on whether the searcher consults the official data for realized net farm income or those for total net farm income. The two sets do not show even the same trend.

Another peculiarly interesting and informative set of figures has to do with the results of the land bank scheme. The official estimate is that overall farm production this year will be about equal to last year's. In part this is attributed to the boost in the pig crop put on to make up for last year's inadequacy which sent prices well up. It is not strange, therefore, that the Secretary of Agriculture, great believer in and booster of the bank idea, was recently quoted as saying:—"You can go broke with high prices if you don't have enough to sell." But, it also appears from official figures that this year's crops of wheat and corn will run 3 percent above last year's, and that there will be almost 25 percent more soybeans.

The land bank plan certainly is helping the farmers to keep on piling up more products than they can sell. With all the battling by potato farmers' wives for higher prices and all the, well, anyway, talk about pushing the consumption of surplus and expected potatoes in the production of starch, the general impression one gets from disinterested observers in the potato country is that this year's crop will not be much, if any, less than last year's, even though perhaps 10 percent less acreage was planted. The talk is that the planters put in 10 percent more rows to the acre, and everybody knows that there has been substantially more fertilization of all crops this year.

There is but little reason for exuberance in the report that exports of farm products are running 22 percent bigger than they were a year ago—the increase is largely attributable to the special efforts by the government to dispose of surpluses—and make room for new ones.

General interest has been growing with respect of another farm surplus—the three children out of the average farm family of four who must seek their livelihoods in other than agricultural areas. Special interest in this other consequence of agricultural mechanization is being manifested by several business groups. One of the most promising developments in that connection is presented by the study started something like a year ago by the National Sales Executives with a view of solving one of their own problems by utilizing the surplus of farm youth to offset the shortage of sales personnel.

Findings reported at a NSE conference of representatives of business, education, and government several weeks ago were reported to indicate that a substantial number of farm boys were eager and fairly well qualified to enter the selling field. The sales organization has developed a program of personal consultation and guidance to be made available locally, along with distribution of a booklet, "Opportunities for Farm Youth in Selling."

Much of the interest of business in the NSE program is on the part of companies largely engaged in selling to or buying from farmers. But, the best part of the project is designed to provide special guidance in sales management and marketing for those who wish to remain on the farm. The promoters express the belief that such knowledge is vital to successful modern farming. It is known to everyone who has given any appropriate attention and consideration to the farm problem that there is no other industrial area in which it is more necessary to develop distribution up to the existing level of production, or where the results of such balancing would be more widely contributory to the public welfare.

The United States Department of Agriculture will cooperate in the sales executives' endeavor to teach farmers how to sell. There is at least as much for it to do in that direction—and more reason for the doing—of "farm ills" as there is in its recently launched Plum Island project having to do with the ills of farm animals.

Homework for Schools

In all the presidential campaigning announcements, pronouncements, and denouncements, with reference to federal aid for education, the best thing thus far said was President Eisenhower's statement that federal aid, as he planned it, would not be accompanied by federal dictation or other control. That, of course, goes for the President himself; he has no tinge of bureaucracy. But, he could not keep an eye, a finger, or a hand on all the activities, including dictations, off all those throughout the country who would be directly concerned with the distribution —handing out, if you will—of federal aid. And it goes without saying that it would be quite naive to expect his successors to have the same concept of government's role.

It is much more desirable that federal aid should be given to a system of public education than to a system of highways. The extent to which that desirable support be provided and the manner in which it be apportioned among the major needs of education—facilities, faculties, and finances—are matters of deep concern. They cannot be determined in campaign speeches; that is a matter to which the educational resources and abilities of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare should be earnestly devoted in the manner of a continuous conference for educational advice.

But, the needs of the people of this country in education should not be left, even in goodly measure, to federal remedying. They belong to localities; they should be handled in a manner determined from local acquaintance with their every detail. In facilities, the needs must be handled in all respects by those who will have to pay for their being met. In that group, local business, obviously, stands foremost. The same is true with respect of needs in finances. It is equally, although less obviously, true with respect of faculties —and curriculums. Teachers — and school boards—must be taught the needs of the community and advised and assisted in the training of students to meet those needs. It is not desirable that the stress in that connection be laid mainly—certainly not wholly—upon technical aspects. The social, including but not limited to cultural, needs of every community ar fundamentally important and widely contributory to its life. There is much of timely significance in the recent adoption by the Board of Education of the City of New York of a revised statement of principles on "The Development of Moral and Spiritual Ideals in the Public Schools." There is a big and a necessary place in public school curriculums at all grades for properly developed and effectively practiced instruction in all areas of human relations, ethical and ecological.

Washington Talks It Over

Federal Aid to Medical Schools, Not Passed Last Session, Will Get Early Attention from House Next January

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Federal aid to medical schools, one of the major parts of the administration's health program which failed to get through congress last session, now stands high on the docket to receive the attention of the house when it reconvenes next January.

In anticipation of a strong opposing front from the medical profession, the house interstate commerce committee has already begun work on the problem without awaiting the opening of the session. The committee last week was contacting the major drug associations for whatever information they may have on aid now being extended to the schools.

The committee is interested in how much is being advanced by industry both in the form of outright grants, and in the form of grants with strings attached, such as contracts for research or testing of drugs. The committee is also asking for estimates on the demand from industry for medical school graduates.

Last session when the proposal to have the government finance part of the cost of maintainging medical schools, much opposition developed among the doctors who saw in it an element of socialization of the profession. These objections are still underscood to persist, and it is with the hope of overcoming them with cold facts and figures on the schools' needs for help that the house committee is now starting to gather supporting data for the bill.

Tally of Chemical Firms

Bureau of Census has completed its tally of the number of manufacturing establishments in the United States in 1954 and has found that in the chemical industry they numbered 11,321. This was 1,348 more than existed in 1947.

As might be expected, the increase was largely at the beginning of the scale, both in numbers of firms and percent. Firms employing nineteen employees or less numbered 7,436 in 1954, an increase of 1,155 over 1947, or 16 percent. The number of firms employing from twenty to ninety-nine employees, increased by only forty-seven or 2 percent to a total of 2,791 by 1954, while firms employing one hundred or more workers rose 14 percent, or 146 in number, to a total of 1,194.

The 11,421 chemical manufacturers counted in 1954 employed 745,695 workers. In 1947, the 10,073 chemical manufacturers employed 632,319 workers.

Where the Traffic Comes From

When the automotive industry speaks of the United States as a nation on wheels, it is not being far wrong. Latest passenger car registration figures indicate that there is one car for every three persons and the trend is still upward.

The Department of Commerce's bureau of public roads has tallied up a total of 65,275,000 vehicle registrations for this year, which includes a 4.1 percent gain in passenger cars and a 3.7 percent gain in trucks and buses over 1955.

The number of motor vehicles is expected to reach 81 million by 1965. Since the end of World War II highway use and traffic congestion have followed very closely the pattern of registration.

Mason Still Carries On

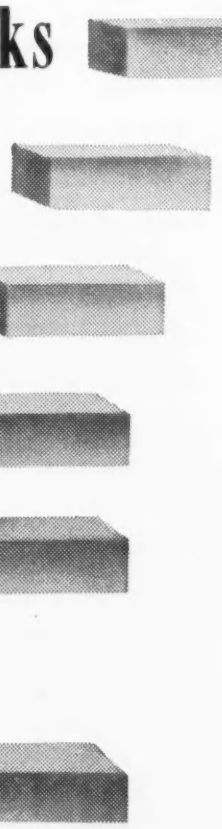
Although appointment of his successor, Robert Thomas Tait, has been announced, Lowell Mason is still carrying on as a member of the Federal Trade Commission. Mr. Mason's term expired by law on September 26, but he plans to stay on until his successor "qualifies."

Presumably this will be November 2 when Mr. Tait is "sworn in," but there are others who say that the law is not clear on this point. FTC commissioners have to be confirmed by the senate and if Mr. Mason wanted to make an issue of it he could claim that Mr. Tait can't qualify until he is confirmed.

This isn't expected to happen, however. The reason Mr. Tait isn't taking the oath of office until November 2, although his appointment was announced September 27, is by a mutual understanding between the two. Mr. Mason has several cases on which he is writing decisions which he wants to get out before he leaves, and Mr. Tait still has matters on his desk at the White House that he wants to clean up before transferring to FTC.

FMC in the chemical world

How Many Bricks



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Heavy Chemicals

The market was quiet last week following the rash of price advances October 1. The quietness was attributed in part to consumers having ordered heavily in advance of the October 1 deadline on contract increases. The booming steel industry figured strongly in the market for mineral acids. Two weekly production records have been set in the last three weeks, and it was estimated that another would be set by the end of last week.

Sales of hydrochloric, hydrofluoric, nitric and sulfuric acids were in large volume to steel industry consumers. The expected high level output of automobiles during the balance of the year caused optimism among producers of a large number of chemicals which go directly or indirectly into automobile production.

Rayon forecasts for the result of the year were encouraging, and it looked as if sales of caustic soda, sulfuric acid, zinc sulfate and other chemicals would benefit as a result.

Chlorine demand remained strong. Bleaching, manufacture of chlorinated organics, and other end uses were responsible for large quantity sales, and producers were working at or near capacity in order to fill demand.

Soda ash inquiry was only so-so in some areas of the country last week, owing to decreased production of glass containers, and heavy inventories in the hands of consumers who bought strongly before the October 1 price advance.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended October 6 at 97.1 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 101.0 percent for the previous week and 101.2 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Prices of long standing held without change. Stainless steel inquiry continued strong and active, while demand for fluorinated refrigerants and propellants was slower.

Acid, Hydrochloric—Demand for this mineral acid remained strong, due to heavy demands from steel and other consuming industries in the northeast and midwest.

Byproduct acid continued to be in lengthy supply in the south and southwest, due to heavy production of chlorinated organics in those areas.

Acid, Sulfuric—Buying interest continued to regain ground lost during the summer slump. Agricultural demand continued to be a weak spot, due to lengthy stocks of fertilizers now on hand.

Steel industry inquiry was very strong last week, as mills continued to work at capacity trying to fill backlogged orders. Rayon promised to pick up from its summer doldrums, and more business from that direction was anticipated for the remainder of the fourth quarter.

Steel production for the week ended October 8 set a second consecutive all-time high, as 2,506,000 tons, or 101.8 percent of capacity was reached, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Output for the week just ended was expected by the institute to top the previous record, and was estimated at 2,511,000 tons, or 102 percent of capacity.

Actual production for the corresponding week in 1955 was 2,330,000 tons, or 96.5 percent of that year's capacity.

Acid, Tungstic—Prices of long standing held without change. Technical tungstic acid was quoted at $3 per pound, drums, 1,000-pound lots and more, f.o.b. works, with smaller lots quoted at $3.15 to $3.50 per pound, depending on quantity.

Chlorine—Liquid chlorine production was reported right up to capacity in most areas last week, as demand continued strong all through the end use pattern.

Paper bleaching, water and sewage treatment, and chlorinated organics were consumers which all continued to order in large volume.

Copper Sulfate—Prices held unchanged, with producers' domestic copper. Industrial demand was strong. Agricultural inquiry in the south began to pick up, as citrus farmers prepared for the winter season. Supplies were judged adequate for immediate needs.

Production of copper sulfate in the United States in August was 4 percent less than in July, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Shipments dropped 30 percent and, except for January, were the smallest of the year. Inventories rose 29 percent, and, at the August rate of shipments, were sufficient for about 3 weeks' needs. August output totaled 5,964 tons, as against 6,196 tons in July.

Foreign trade data for August are not available. There were no imports in July, and exports were 2,292 tons.

Potash, Caustic—Buying inquiry was running at routine levels. It was thought for some time that a sizable outlet would be found for caustic potash in the manufacture of potassium phosphates.

However, the potassium phosphate market has not expanded as fast as had been expected, and producers were not counting on this outlet to develop too rapidly.

Soda Ash—Market reports varied, as to locale. Western demand for soda ash for aluminum and glass appeared strong, and producers serving that area reported that they were pretty well booked up.

Demand in the east for dense ash was said to be little more than normal, as glass container demand was down from previous levels. Right now, flat glass inquiry was picking up, owing to higher automobile production schedules for 1957 models.

Soda, Caustic—Current buying interest was judged spotty in some areas, due to the fact that consumers had stocked up prior to the October 1 price increase.

Forecasts by textile producers for the fourth quarter were encouraging, and it was felt that rayon, in the doldrums during the summer, would snap back, causing a corresponding increase in caustic consumption.

Other end uses for caustic, including film, pulp and paper, petroleum refining, and chemical manufacture, held about steady, with good recovery from the summer slowdown reported.

Sodium Polyphosphates—Quotations held unchanged, having passed the October 1 period unrevised. Feeling still ran strong in the industry that there would be upward revision of prices by the first quarter of 1957.

There has been agitation in this market for some time for higher prices, and this has been given impetus by increases in soda ash.

Buying interest for the higher sodium phosphates was showing some signs of picking up following the summer slack period. It was pointed out that during the summer, demand for detergents normally falls off, recovering during the fourth quarter.

Sodium Silicate—It was generally felt that prices for sodium silicate would be advanced for the first quarter of next year. This feeling was due to October 1 advances in the price of soda ash.

Sodium Tungstate—Technical grade sodium tungstate held without change, quoted at $2.15 per pound, drums, delivered East.

Sulfur—The following figures represent production, shipments and stock of sulfur of a purity of 97 percent or greater during specified periods in the United States, in tons

Sulfur	*July*	*June*
Native production	621,130	565,003
Shipments	473,640	526,522
Sales*	457,621	511,207
Stocks†	3,493,942	3,330,433
Recovered production	43,400	38,200
Shipments	39,150	38,385
Sales*	40,099	39,632
Stocks†	115,246	111,945

*Calculated from production and change in stocks during the period.
†Producers' stocks at mines or plants, in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

Nonferrous Metals

Chromium—Domestic consumption of chromite during July showed a sharp decline (26 percent) from the month of

Price Trends

Advanced
Tin, 3c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 14, 1955
102.32	102.32	101.96	100.09

For Current Prices see Page 9

Heavy Chemicals

June reflecting the result of work stoppages in the steel industry, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Metallurgical use dropped 15 percent; the refractory industry showed a decline of 48 percent, and the chemical industry 13 percent.

Production of chromium ferroalloys and metal totaled 36,161 short tons during July, a drop of 15 percent from June. Stocks of these products at producers' plants on July 31, totaled 51,430 tons. Production of chromium chemicals in terms of sodium bichromate equivalent, totaled 7,760 tons, and stocks on hand 11,104 tons.

Domestic chromite production (shipments) totaled 13,758 short tons, natural weight. On a dry weight basis, California shipped 3,400 tons, Montana 8,813 tons, and Oregon 950 tons.

Total imports of chromite into the United States during July were only 1 percent below the June imports. Metallurgical grade imports showed a gain of 13 percent from the previous month while refractory and chemical grades showed a decline of 21 percent and 5 percent, respectively.

Turkey was the major source of metallurgical grade ore and supplied 44 percent of the total of this grade. The Republic of the Philippines supplied 90 percent of the total refractory grade, and Union of South Africa was the source of the chemical grade ore.

Imports of chromite in July amounted to 173,089 tons. Imports for the first seven months totaled 1,255,502 tons.

Copper—Domestic producers continued to offer metal at 40c. per pound, delivered US destinations, for eletrolytic. Custom smelters continued to price copper at 1c. to 2c. per pound below the 40-cent quotation.

Lead—In July approximately 90,800 tons of lead were added to the domestic supply and 84,900 tons were consumed, according to the Bureau of Mines. Primary refineries produced 44,500 tons of soft lead and 3,700 tons (lead content) in antimonial lead; 29,500 tons of lead were reclaimed by secondary smelters from scrap; and 13,100 tons of pig lead were imported.

Lead imported in July dropped 17 percent under June imports to total 29,600 tons. Of this total, 54 percent was lead content of ore and concentrates and came principally from Peru, Australia, Canada and Bolivia in that order.

Pigs and bars of lead accounted for 44 percent of total imports and were supplied mostly by Australia, Mexico and Peru. The remaining 2 percent was lead in scrap and reclaimed metal. Imports in the January-July period of 1956 totaled 267,800 tons compared with 243,200 tons in the like period of 1955.

Consumption of all lead showed the usual vacation-month slump, dropping from 97,600 tons in June to 84,900 tons in July. The daily average use decreased about 500 tons, and was reflected in almost all products. Consumption of lead in the production of cable covering fell 36 percent, compared with June, and in batteries 11 percent. Production of tetraethyl fluid, however, increased 12 percent and was the only notable increase of the month.

Of all lead consumed in July approximately 68 percent went to metal products, 9 percent to pigments, 21 percent to chemicals (including tetraethyl lead), and 2 percent to miscellaneous and unclassified uses. After deduction of 2,982 tons which were recovered from scrap and went directly to finished products and 316 tons used in leaded zinc oxide production, 69 percent of the remaining 81,600 tons used was soft lead, 26 percent was antimonial lead and 5 percent was lead in alloys.

Mercury—The market continued quiet. Metal was quoted at $255 to $257 per 76-pound flask, spot.

Nickel — To compensate for recent changes in foreign exchange rates, and to keep the domestic price of nickel in accord with the basic export price to the United States, a Canadian nickel manufacturer last week reduced electrolytic refined nickel in that country 1c. per pound.

The price of nickel for consumption in Canada was decreased from 63c. per pound to 62c. per pound in Canadian currency, f.o.b. Port Colborne, Ont. The price change does not alter the price of nickel for the United States.

Silver—Market was unchanged last week, and bullion was priced at 91c. per ounce, spot.

Tin—Straits metal fluctuated narrowly last week, and was quoted at $1.05½ per pound, spot, on Friday.

Anaconda Plans to Obtain Alumina from Domestic Clay

Anaconda Company, Anaconda, Mont., plans to produce alumina from clay. The company has announced plans to build a pilot plant at Anaconda to test its solution to the problem of extracting the aluminum raw material from clay available in this country.

The company said that the pilot plant, if successful, will be developed with adequate capacity to furnish the company's total requirements for alumina on an economically competitive basis.

Anaconda has gone into the aluminum field in recent years, and its 95 percent owned subsidiary, Anaconda Aluminum Company, has a plant at Columbus Falls, Mont., with an annual production rate of 60,000 tons of aluminum.

Alumina until now has been extracted from bauxite, which has to be imported by this country's aluminum producers. The pilot plant, which will have a capacity of fifty tons a day, will be completed in about a year at a total cost of more than $1 million.

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Hooker, Oldbury Directors Approve Consolidation Plan

Directors of Hooker Electrochemical Company and Oldbury Electro-Chemical Company, both of Niagara Falls, N. Y., last week endorsed a formal agreement for consolidation of the two concerns subject to the approval by stockholders of each company.

Both firms have directed the calling of special meetings of their respective stockholders on November 29, when the consolidation agreement will be submitted for their approval.

Under the terms of the proposed merger, Hooker will be the continuing company. The consolidation will be effected by the issuance of forty-five shares of common stock of Hooker for each of the presently outstanding 10,000 shares of Oldbury common.

Smith-Douglass to Run

—Continued from page 3

participation in the reorganization is confirmed.

Smith-Douglass is a manufacturer and distributor of chemical fertilizers and fertilizer materials along the Atlantic seaboard, in the midwest, and southwest. The company produces anhydrous ammonia at its San Jacinto Chemical Company plant in Houston, Tex.

Texas City Chemicals, completed a large dicalcium phosphate plant at Texas City, in 1954. The company encountered financial difficulties shortly after the plant was completed, which resulted in the suspension of operations in January, 1956. It has facilities for producing sulphuric acid and phosphoric acid, in addition to dicalcium phosphate.

Smith-Douglass personnel flew to Texas City last week to commence plant start-up operations. Dale C. Kieffer, technical director, will be in overall charge of production, assisted by W. O. Johnson and Howard C. Hendron. Herbert Britain, home office budget section supervisor, has been transferred to establish a financial section.

Benzene Report Correction

In OPD's special report on the benzene outlook last week, there were two typographical errors. In the first sentence of the story, the statement was made that benzene producers can look forward to markets totaling at least 530 million gallons by 1956. This is the expectation by 1965, not this year. Styrene production in 1956 is anticipated at 1,650,000,000 pounds annually, not 1,650,000 pounds as reported.

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Data Offered

A new sixty-eight page **industrial products book for the chemical industry** has been published by Nitrogen Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. The new book contains a breakdown in each section listing the uses, physical and chemical properties, specifications, shipping methods, handling and storage advice and technical service available. Copies may be obtained by writing on company letterhead to the division's Department IC, 40 Rector street, New York 6.

Faesy & Besthoff, Inc., has published the **1957 price list** for its line of garden and home agricultural chemicals. The list, covering twenty-six products, gives a description of each, including methods of packaging and dealer and suggested consumer prices. Copies may be obtained from the company at 25 East 26th street, New York 10.

"Emersoft 7700," a new nonionic softener, is described in an eight-page booklet offered by Emery Industries, Inc. The booklet (No. 407), which lists properties and test procedures as well as application data, is available on request to Emery's Department 5, Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

"Scav-Ox," a new 35 percent **hydrazine solution for removing dissolved oxygen from boiler feedwater,** is described in a sixteen-page illustrated booklet available from the industrial chemicals division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore 3, Md.

"Flatting Agents, Pigment Extenders, Filter Aids for the Finishes Industry" is the title of a forty-six-page booklet published by Johns-Manville. Containing forty-one paint formulas collected from raw material manufacturers throughout the nation and reprinted with their permission, the brochure explains what "Celite" diatomaceous silica is and why it has been valuable to the paint industry for a quarter-century. The formulas are printed on separate sheets and stapled into two-color covers. Each sheet is three-hole punched to enable the user to remove any or all of the formulas and place them in his own binder. The booklet is available by writing to Johns-Manville, Box 14, New York 16.

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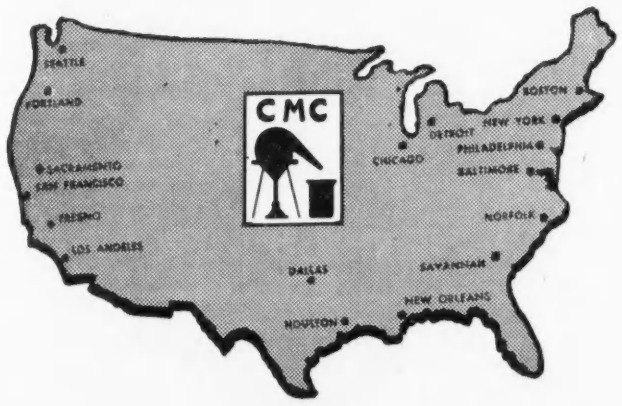

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Botanical Drugs Scarce, Prices Likely to Rise

—Continued from page 5

season and the extent in percentage by which they either advanced or declined:

Advanced

	Percent
Aletris root	33
Angelica root, natural	60
Balm of gilead buds, green	50
Balmony leaves	33
Bearsfoot root	40
Blackberry, root bark	33
Black cohosh root	33
Black haw, tree bark, rossed	83
unrossed	66
Butternut leaves	20
Fringetree bark	66
Gelsemium root	80
Ginseng root, wild	9
Golden seal root	14
Hydrangea root	300
Jersey tea, root bark	133
Lady's slipper root	66
Lettuce leaves, green	66
Life root plant	100
Lobelia herb	40
Lobelia leaves	16
Mandrake root	20
May pop herb	60
May pops	60
Pipsissewa herb	66
Queen of the meadow leaves	50
Sassafras bark, select, bold	60
small	75
medium, rossed	150
natural	200
Sassafras leaves	70
Shonny haw, tree bark, thin	20
Spearmint leaves	16
leaves and tops	20
Spikenard root	20
Squaw vine	12
Tag alder, tree bark	50
White oak bark	33
Wild cherry bark, no blank skin	60
With black skin, thin	100
medium	350
thick, natural	350
Wild ginger root	66
Wintergreen leaves	16
herb	66
Witch hazel leaves	33

Reduced

Horse nettle root	60
Water cress herb	50
Yarrow herb	50

With one exception, all areas in the botanical drug belt had subnormal collections. Laborers, who formerly took to the mountains and gathered drugs during the summer months, were either working in factories or getting their cash money from unemployment insurance or from relief funds provided by the various states.

Industrial Wages a Factor

The wages paid by industry are fabulous when compared with the income from drug collection, and the money received from insurance and relief programs made the returns from gathering botanicals unattractive.

The old way of life is dying out in the mountains and adjacent areas. In other days, after planting the home farm crops, whole families turned to drug collection.

Botanical gathering held a fixed and important place in family life. It produced merchandise which could be bartered for necessities at a general store, or it produced cash which was always scarce in the hills.

Industrial employment, good roads, bus and automobile transportation provided new sources of income and brought the factory close enough to the interior poplation to end the old way of life and to reduce labor for drug collection to a mere token force.

These are the conditions which brought the 1956 botanical collection to possibly its record low at a cost close to its previous peacetime high.

Sectional reports hold much of interest this year. While all other dealers emphasized the subnormal size of the 1956 crop, one dealer in a section of western North Carolina had a different experience and reported:

Western North Carolina

"Our stock of most items is larger at this time than in September, 1955. Of course, there are several items that we are short on yet. We, as others, have paid more for botanics this year over 1955 prices. Our export business has not been quite as good as last year, but our sales as a whole have been a little larger than our 1955 sales.

Other parts of western North Carolina did not report a more favorable stock position this year. It was a real struggle to get goods collected even at the general advance in prices. Sales and shipments out of warehouse have been mainly good, a fact which prevented the accumulation of a reserve sufficient to meet later possible demands. And low volume drugs in that area were reported woefully scarce.

Reports from the St. Louis, Mo., area noted ample rain this year. The statement of a prominent dealer there mentioned the following as facts:

"Our warehouse stocks at the present time are below what we were carrying last season at this time. We could say that all roots, herbs, and barks are in short supply with mandrake root about supplying demand. The prices we are paying for the 1956 crop are considerably higher than in 1955.

"All articles are in lighter supply than in 1955—except mandrake root which article increased in volume offer 1955 because prices are considerably higher than last season . . . Consumers have taken all that is offered of the 1956 crop up to this time . . .

"We look for the entire crop of mandrake to be consumed this season. We did not contract this season on account of the shortage on most articles. Our sales were made if and when we had merchandise on hand."

Conditions in Western Kentucky

Western Kentucky reported that the advanced prices paid diggers of mandrake root helped to bring that item in good volume. A leading dealer in that area says he handled about three times as much mandrake as he did last year when receipts were very low. He went on to say:

"With the exception of mandrake root, all other roots, outside of wild ginseng,

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"Doesn't cake, easy-handling, needs less storage space"—that's Du Pont *Pelletized* Sodium Nitrite! Here's the only type that flows freely after months of storage—and without being contaminated by anti-caking agents.

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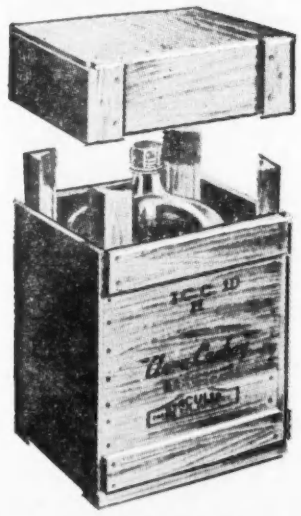

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seem to be much less dug this season. All other items are few and far between and many are not being dug at all.

"There was very little wild ginger dug and unless the price is increased materially by users, we do not believe that there will be much dug.

"Wild ginseng is extremely high—higher than at any time in history, and there is a spirited demand for the item.

"Golden seal root prices have been advanced a little. However, it is still too low, compared with other items, and not much is being dug this season."

Reports from eastern Kentucky, Virginia and the Piedmont Plateau of North Carolina said August collections were better than in July but were still smaller than satisfactory size. Costs were materially higher this year and the volume of botanicals is still smaller than the dollar total would indicate.

Capacity activity in Kentucky coal mining kept labor from botanical gathering and hence cut drug collection materially. Collections in all three areas were smaller than usual and the greater part centered in a few high priced items. Many items not used in high volume were neglected and are now very scarce. This at a time when they should be in good supply.

Warning to Contract Buyers

Such was the report of a dealer maintaining warehouses in all three areas, and he had this much more to say:

"So far as we know, contract buying has not been more active than usual this year. Speaking only for ourselves, we can say that we have generally been able to collect goods to cover our contracts. I am still of the opinion that the user who has not contracted his supply of botanicals this winter is going to wish he had done so.

"I do not know of one botanical that could be collected this year in any volume at a price lower than in 1955. We had to pay more for each item we needed to collect."

Fritzsche Appoints Niles President's Representative

John L. Cassullo, president of Fritzsche Bro'hers, Inc., New York, announced the appointment of M. J. Niles, manager of the firm's Chicago office, to the newly-created post of special representative for the president, in which capacity he will undertake key assignments directly related to sales.

Mr. Niles has had a long record of achievement in the sales division of Fritzsche Bro'hers, having been with the firm for more than twenty-five years, first in Columbus, Ohio, office, later as territorial head in New England with headquarters in Boston, Mass., and for the past eight years as manager of the Chicago branch.

How our **sodium sulfides** help you

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Take a tip from leather tanners who have used our *sodium sulfide* and sodium sulfhydrate for 18 years.

Low iron is a "must" in processing leather. Iron contamination causes blue blotches on the hides.

Here's what we do to keep iron at a minimum in sodium sulfide and sodium sulfhydrate:

1. We use only our own caustic soda to produce these sulfides. This gives us full control of their composition.
2. We never re-use sulfide drums. Every shipment comes to you in brand new containers.
3. All drums are lacquer-lined.
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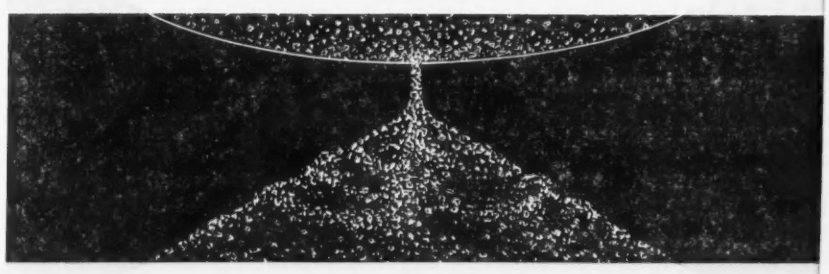

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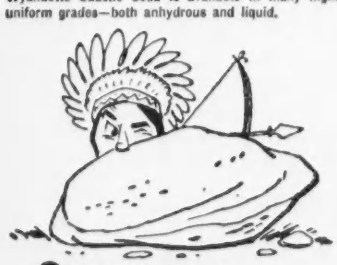

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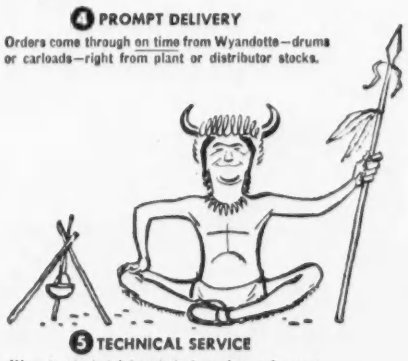

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Agricultural Chemicals

Tankage out of both Chicago and New York declined in price last week as the result of the end of the packing house strike the week previous. The sudden plentitude of material in the market that had for a period questioned where its next source would come from, was considered the cause of the decline. The new listings were $5 per unit or 25 cents less than previously quoted for New York and $6.25 per unit or 50 cents less than previously quoted for Chicago. The other material in the animal proteins market appeared, for the most part, to be showing some slight ease and little activity. This was particularly true of the materials directly connected with the packing house outlets, such as blood, bonemeal and hoofmeal.

Anhydrous ammonia remained in an easy position as the material moved into the second level of its price scale, having advanced two weeks ago from a $72 per unit ton listing to a $75 per unit ton listing. No real movement is expected for this material in the immediate future. Natural sodium nitrate (Chilean) as yet has shown no variations in movement as a result of its sudden price drop of $1.75 per unit ton two weeks ago. Synthetic material, produced domestically, remained at previous listings because their quotes were less than those of the natural nitrate.

The pesticide market continued to grow in the wake of the developing southern hemisphere seasonal market last week, dealers here reported. DDT led the way with 2,4 D also standing well alongside. Calcium arsenate also strong, it was noted, standing high not only in its own right, but also as a replacement for chlorinated hydrocarbons.

PriceTrends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Tankage, Chicago, 50c. per unit
New York, 25c. per unit

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 14, 1955
108.31	108.33	106.30	110.78

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate—Original solution (100%) material was produced at the rate of 158,318 short tons during June as compared with the 180,430 short tons for May and the 154,904 short tons for June, according to the Bureau of Census. Stocks for the period were tallied at 147,010 short tons for June and 139,576 short tons for May.

Fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate production was tallied at 124,949 short tons for June as compared with 145,804 short tons for May and 129,765 short tons for June of the year previous. Stocks during the same period amounted to 140,769 short tons for June and 134,167 short tons for July.

Ammonium Sulfate—Producers here noted that 330,000 tons of Japanese material has been contracted for by Formosa. Formerly Formosa was a heavy buyer of domestic material. The contract covers the period from now to July of next year. It was noted that the sale was made possible through earlier Japanese buying of large shipments of food materials.

Anhydrous Ammonia—Dealers reported that conditions on the heels of the recent seasonal price shift of $3 per unit ton to a $75 spot listing has not changed the position of the market a great deal. A recent Department of Commerce report on production noted that in June 262,093 short tons of anhydrous ammonia as compared with 310,422 short tons for May and 261,285 short tons for June of the previous year. Stocks at producing plants during this period amounted to 119,128 short tons for June against 121,735 short tons for May.

Animal Proteins—Nitrogenous sewage sludge (leather) listed in last edition as having advanced in price on October 1, actually had moved up September 1. The advance, a regular seasonal one, was 20c. to $2.95 and 50c. per unit of APA. No further price shift is expected in January as was suggested in last week's article. The first of the year advance noted referred to a 25c. per unit advance slatted for leather tankage.

Tankage for both New York and Chicago declined in price last week as a result of the end of the packing house strike in Chicago. The new listings of $5 for New York and $6.25 for Chicago are 25c. per unit and 50c. per unit, respectively, less than the previous quotes. For the rest of this market, most dealers noted a quiet tone with little movement in any direction.

Castor Pomace—The material continued unavailable with no movement reported of any sort for the past week. Nominal listing remained $35 per unit.

Phosphate—Figures on normal 100 percent superphosphate and other phosphatic materials, released by the Bureau of Census, noted that stocks on hand at the beginning of July amounted to 203,290 short tons as compared with the 173,281 short tons on hand at the end of June and the 189,098 short tons tallied for the end of July, 1955. Production for July amounted to 77,329 short tons; for June it was 92,137 short tons, while July, 1955, production was 62,510 short tons. Shipments amounted to 47,099 short tons for July, 42,990 short tons for June and 37,621 short tons for July of the year previous. Stocks on hand at the end of July amounted to 211,341 short tons as compared with 203,290 short tons for June and 186,555 short tons at the end of July, 1955.

Reports from overseas have noted that Israel has exported 30,000 tons of phosphates to Hungary this year with further shipments anticipated. Japan is also scheduled to take about 8,000 tons within the next few months. According to Ministry of Development sources, Israeli production of phosphate rock is expected to reach 120,000 tons during the current fiscal year ending next March. This compares with a total of 85,000 tons produced in the previous fiscal year. The quantity available for export, it was noted, should be between 45,000 and 50,000 tons. The remainder will be used for the production of superphosphates.

Sodium Nitrate—Dealers and producers of synthetic material said two weeks ago that the price drop of Chilean material had not to-date made any real mark on the market. The price decline, $1.75 per unit ton, was the first downward shift since 1950. 600,000 unit tons of this material per year is brought into the country from Chile. Producers of synthetic material did not bring their own listings down to further meet the decline of the natural material, noting that synthetic sodium nitrate is still selling for less, even with the decline. In the few areas where the price is higher, they said, it will be adjusted.

Los Angeles Market

The domestic fish meal market continued slow with quotations lower at $2 per unit of protein. The supply of tuna meal was reported adequate with very limited production on new crop sardine meal. Blood meal was firm with demand at a good level. Quotations on tankage were increased to $4.50-$4.75 per unit of ammonia, dependent on quality. Inorganic materials were steady with moderate demand. Movements of calcium nitrate were well maintained.

Pesticides

Calcium Arsenate—Sales continued on a relatively good level last week in spite of the decline of the domestic seasonal market. One important factor in the continued buoyancy of calcium arensate is its value as a replacement for chlorinated hydrocarbons. Dealers report strength in this direction growing all the time. In Louisiana, state agricultural officials have advocated its use on the basis of reports that many species had built up resistance to the chlorinated hydrocarbons.

DDT—Dealers here reported no extensive changes in either the position or condition of this market last week. Export sales appear to be picking up somewhat though there has been no announcement of major contracting or buying in heavy lots. However, the development of the seasonal export market is expected, within the next few months, to give the commodity a healthy tone.

Aliphatic Organics

Refined white cane sugar advanced 10 cents per 100 pounds in the east effective last Monday. Leading producers extended the old price to shipments booked through Saturday last, but orders accepted after Monday were in general subject to the higher price. One major producer said he would continue to take orders at the lower price through October 19, subject to confirmation and the company's ability to ship before the close of business on that date. Prices were 20 to 30 cents per 100 pounds lower in the south, depending on geographical section, and 35 cents per 100 pounds lower, less a 20 cents allowance, at Chicago and west of there.

Raw sugar prices hit a new high for the calendar year, as supplies tightened up appreciably. Producers anticipated that supply would be generally adequate through the rest of 1956 but that some dislocations would appear from time to time in spots. The price broke through a barrier that had long put a ceiling on it, the fear that the government might expand quotas if the price were to exceed it. Following the initial breakthrough, and buoyed by news of the increase in refinery prices, the quotation on raw rose still further. There were some sales reported at the record level, including part of a stock of 150,000 bags of Puerto Ricos offered by one producer at the top price.

The position of the glycerine market, still unsatisfactory, was stabilizing. Producers were hopeful that the end of the decline in prices had been reached and predicted firm pricing from here on through the end of the current calendar year. It was believed that synthetic would go no lower, and natural crude prices were regarded as abnormally low in relation to synthetic prices. It was noted, however, that synthetic had been selling at well below list prices in the arsenal business and some other market segments.

Producers reported there were firm indications that the sale of glycerine to alkyd resins manufacturers would increase in the fourth quarter, despite the fact that other polyalcohols had been gaining ground lately in resins at the expense of glycerine. It was further expected that a favorable balance in foreign trade could be maintained throughout the rest of the current year.

Domestic demand for crude glycerine was still poor.

PriceTrends

Advanced
Sucrose, refd., 10c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 14, 1955
130.34	130.32	130.20	130.73

For Current Prices see Page 9

Demand for use in manufacture of synthetic rubber continued to support rapid growth of production facilities for butadiene. A major producer estimated that consumption of butadiene by synthetic rubber makers, currently running at slightly more than 1 billion pounds per year, would increase to 1.5 billion pounds per year by 1960. Additional announcements of plans to expand butadiene production capacity have been appearing regularly, and there were rumors of more soon to come.

Butadiene—Trade continued to reflect vigorous growth in consumption of synthetic rubber.

A leading producer predicted that consumption of butadiene by the synthetic rubber industry, now running at just over 1 billion pounds per year, would amount to 1.5 billion pounds per year by 1960.

Plant capacity was mushrooming. A major tire manufacturer, on occasion of withdrawing plans to go into the manufacture of styrene monomer, reaffirmed intentions to produce butadiene on a large scale. There were reports also of plans to build another major production facility in Canada.

Glycerine—Demand was still something less than satisfactory.

The market was stabilizing in the current position, however, and trade sources were confident that the most recent price adjustments for both natural crude and synthetic represented the last of the

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: July

The following data, based on statistics compiled by the Bureau of the Census, reflect volume of exports and imports. Beginning with figures for January of this year, exports were reported in accordance with a condensed listing. The more extensive listing of exports reported prior to that time was restored beginning with figures for July. Thus, for certain listings, no comparative figures were available for the first six months of 1956, either because separate data were not reported or, in the case of aggregated classifications, because such classifications then included listings which were now carried under separate headings.

EXPORTS	Quantity	July	June	Year to Date
Alcohols and glycols				
Butyl alcohols	lbs.	3,975,383	4,427,712	22,252,913
Ethyl alcohol and methylated spirits	lbs.	35,910	**	**
Ethylene glycol	lbs.	9,009,722	5,976,948	34,726,198
Glycerine, 100 percent basis	lbs.	847,776	1,214,352	6,233,294
Methyl alcohol	gals.	109,889	**	**
Propyl alcohols	lbs.	474,700	1,203,533	3,662,388
Other alcohols and glycols	lbs.	11,595,926	**	**
Butyl acetate	lbs.	2,472,526	494,866	7,040,230
Ethyl ether and oxide; diethyl, sulfuric and vinic ethers	lbs.	84,506	37,380	621,905
Hydrogen peroxide	lbs.	372,255	427,681	2,834,772
Methyl ethyl ketone and methyl acetone	lbs.	585,181	696,204	5,295,048

** No comparable data available.

IMPORTS	Quantity	July	June	Year to Date
Acetone, MEK and homologues	lbs.	401,700	451,025	5,759,444
Acid, acetic (over 65 percent)	lbs.	105,830	182,280	6,048,240
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	223,630	226,090	1,926,020
Chloro (mono and thrichloro) acetic	lbs.	295,211	51,900	1,608,978
Formic	lbs.	94,049	56,515	730,773
Gallic	lbs.	2,000	.....	10,940
Lactic (55 percent or more by weight)	lbs.	.....	.....	2,670
Pyrogallic	lbs.	.....	1,000	1,500
Alcohol, allyl, crotonyl, other olefinic, their ethers and esters	lbs.	28,300	3,805	245,894
Amyl, and fusel oil	lbs.	.....	53,440	57,600
Butyl	lbs.	.....	.....	194,900
Ethyl	gals.	2,896,540	.....	8,906,770
Glycerine, crude	lbs.	673,181	972,654	12,175,679
Glycols, their ethers and esters	lbs.	47,320	46,372	187,159
Hexyl and propyl, and mixtures of amyl, butyl, hexyl and propyl alcohols or fusel oil	lbs.	108,160	61,174	813,654
Methyl, including wood alcohol	gals.	50,431	80,759	171,171
Vinyl, including derivatives	lbs.	.....	437,083	13,216,837
Hydroxy alkyl amines, alkylene diamines and alkyl nitrogenous compounds	lbs.	.....	19,416	432,157
Tetrachloroethane	lbs.	.....	.....	4,800
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	1,229,950	1,966,804	12,102,215
Vinyl acetate, unpolymerized	lb.	2,551,500	3,294,280	22,687,193
Polymerized, including synthetic resins chiefly in this value	lbs.	23,656	19,659	863,240

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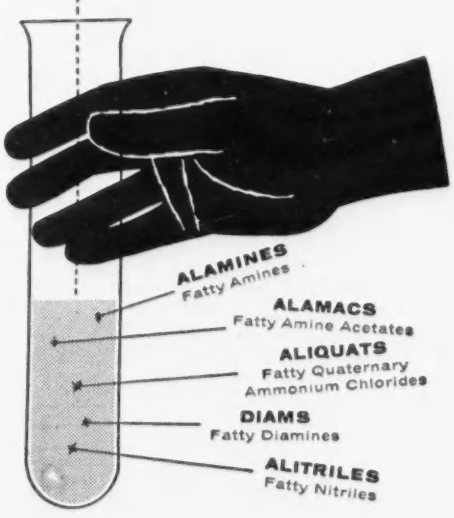

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Color, APHA	10	10
Alcohol, Wt., %	99+	99+
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Aliphatic Organics

downward revisions. These were a 2c. per pound decline August 31 on refined and reductions on natural crude week before last amounting to 1.1c. per pound on saponification grade and 1c. per pound on soaplye.

Trade sources said synthetic prices would probably be firm throughout the fourth quarter.

Natural crude prices were regarded as notably low in relation to synthetic prices, having been bid down to what was apparently a minimum as a hedge against the possibility of further decline in synthetic. Now that synthetic was believed to have hit bottom, natural crude was regarded as firm in price.

Synthetic had been selling well below list prices in the arsenal trade and in some other segments of the market.

Other polyalcohols have cut sharply into glycerine sales in resins, the most important outlet for glycerine currently, but producers reported there were distinct signs that sales in the alkyd resin field were increasing in this calendar quarter. Another factor for optimism was the consensus that a favorable balance in foreign trade would be maintained throughout the rest of 1956.

Technology has recently introduced a number of additional market outlets, but none appeared to have the potential to represent a very substantial volume of trade.

Domestic demand for crude was poor.

Perchloroethylene—The Tariff Commission recently published figures indicating that production, 16,073,888 pounds in June, declined to 10,890,334 pounds in the following month.

Sucrose—Leading producers hiked the eastern bulk price of refined white cane sugar 10c. per 100 pounds effective last Monday to a new quotation of $8.85 per 100 pounds.

The old price of $8.75 per 100 pounds was extended to customers on shipments booked through Saturday last, but orders accepted after Monday were in general subject to the higher quotation. One major producer offered to sell at the old price through October 19, subject to confirmation and ability to ship by the close of business on that date.

Prices were on a refinery basis.

The material, specified as fine granular, was packaged in bags.

At Chicago and west, the price was $8.50 per 100 pounds less 20c. allowance. Cane was $8.55 to $8.65 in the south, depending on geographical section.

Raw cane sugar climbed to a new high for the year. For long, resistance had been met at the level of $6.15 per 100 pounds, duty paid, on the spot market. It had been feared the government might expand production quotas if the price went any higher. No action was taken when that price rose to $6.20 a week ago. Then came the announcement of increased prices for refined cane, and spot dealers on Tuesday last pushed the duty paid price on raw cane up to the record 1956 high of $6.25 per 100 pounds, equivalent to $5.75 per 100 pounds, c.i.f.

Supplies of raw have tightened up appreciably over the past several weeks. Producers predicted there would be adequate supply in most areas through the rest of 1956 but anticipated occasional dislocations in spots.

There were some sales at the new raw prices, including part of a stock of 150,000 bags of Puerto Ricos that one producer offered at $6.25.

Raw, f.o.b. Cuba, was priced at $3.25 per 100 pounds.

Refined beet sugar was quoted at $8.10 to $8.55 per 100 pounds.

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Obituaries

J. Hayden Twiss

J. Hayden Twiss, president of the House of J. Hayden Twiss, New York, died October 5 in that city. He was fifty-nine years old.

A native of Scranton, Pa., Mr. Twiss attended the United States Naval Academy and the University of Pennsylvania, and served as an ensign in the navy in World War I.

From 1922 until 1928, Mr. Twiss was a publisher of books on architecture. He founded his advertising agency in 1928 and specialized in chemical industry accounts.

Ralph W. Craig, leader of technical services for Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died September 29 in Painesville, Ohio. He was sixty-three years old.

George A. Davis, technical director of Wilputte coke oven division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, died October 9 in Boonton, N. J. He was sixty years old. Mr. Davis was credited with several improvements in the cokeoven field, and designed and engineered coke oven batteries for plants in the United States, Canada, Mexico, England, the Netherlands, and Australia.

Morris D. Farbman, organizer of Farchan Research Laboratories, Cleveland, Ohio, died October 3 in that city. He was forty-two years old.

C. B. Woodruff, retired vice-president of W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Calif., died September 23 in that city. He joined the company as an office boy in 1889 and retired in 1936.

API Tells Plans

—Continued from page 7

are L. F. Sollum, president and John G. McLean, vice-president, of Continental Oil Company.

Also scheduled to speak are Commissioner Howard G. Freas, of the Interstate Commerce Commission; George P. Baker, president of the Transportation Association of America; Governor John F. Simms of New Mexico, chairman of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission; and Richard Rollins, of Atlantic Refining Company, 1956 national chairman of the Oil Industry Information Committee.

One of the features of this year's meeting will be a full-scale symposium on long-range weather forecasting, under the auspices of the fundamental research group.

Jake L. Hamon, chairman of the API board, will preside at the two general sessions November 14 and 15, and will preside at the board meetings November 13 and 14.

The bulk of the sessions will be held at the Conrad Hilton, which will be the headquarters hotel for all events except those of the division of transportation, which will be held at the Palmer House, and the open meeting of the division of marketing, which will be held at the Sheraton Blackstone.

The API's preliminary program includes the following:—

Monday morning, Medical and Health Session, David T. Staples, chairman of API medical and health committee, presiding. "Health Maintenance in the Petroleum Industry" will be the topic of Dr. C. Richard Walmer.

"Radiological Safety in the Petroleum Industry" will be discussed by B. A. Fries, and "Absenteeism—A Challenge to Employer, Employee, and the Doctor," will be discussed by Dr. Leo J. Wade.

The division of finance and accounting will have as its chairman P. C. Salman, of Socony Mobil Oil Company. L. F. McCallum will speak on "What Top Management Needs in a Growing Enterprise," and John G. McLean will speak on "New Techniques Developed to Meet Management's Requirements."

A public relations session will be presided over by H.S. M. Burns, of Shell Oil Corporation, and Richard Rollins will give the "Oil Industry Committee Report."

A transportation session will meet Monday afternoon with Frank O. Prior, of Standard Oil Company (Indiana), presiding. Franklin M. Kreml, of Northwestern University, will give an address, followed by Howard G. Freas, of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

After election of members of the general committee of the division of transportation, George P. Baker will address the group, and a motion picture, "Military Sea Transportation Service—Arctic Operations" will be shown.

A group session on fundamental research will be featured by "Importance and Need of Degree-Day Forecasting for the Petroleum Industry," by W. J. Sweeney, of Esso Research and Engineering Corporation.

Also, "Weather Information Applied to Fuel Supply Planning," by Charles Pennypacker Smith; "The Weather Bureau's Thirty-Day Outlooks," by William H. Klein; "Persistence and Typical Weather Patterns," by Archie M. Kahan; "The Sun's Influence on Weather Changes," by Walter Orr Roberts; "Prospects for Reliability in Long-Range Forecasting," by Prof. Hurd C. Willet, and a summary of activities, findings and goals of the committee on fundamental research and weather forecasting.

Included in Tuesday's meeting will be a production session. Topics will be:—

"Petroleum Scientists—The Need for Quality," Robert MacVicar, Dean of Graduate School, Oklahoma A and M College; "Automatic Custody Transfer of Crude Oil," H. C. Packard, Shell Oil Co., H. S. Kelly, Phillips Petroleum Co., and A. H. Newberg, Service Pipe Line Co., Tulsa, Okla; "Will the Supply of Casing and Tubing be Adequate for Tomorrow's Drilling?" H. W. Ladd, Stanolind Oil and Gas Co., Tulsa, Okla.; and "Vocational Training in the Oil Industry," a fifteen-minute motion picture produced jointly by API Division of Production and American Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors.

Wednesday's group session will concern the division of production, and will include the following:—

"The API Model Form of Unit Agreement and Unit Operating Agreement," H. F. Beadmore; "The Outlook Offshore," Ira Cram, Continental Oil Co.; "Objectives and Accomplishments of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission," John F. Simms, Governor of New Mexico; "Effect of Modern Drilling Technology on Well Costs," Douglas Ragland, Humble Oil and Refining Company; and "Report of Division's Nominating Committee," T. J. Fuson, Humble Oil, Chairman.

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PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight	89.14
Boiling Point, at 760mm	165°C
Melting Point	30-31°C
Specific Gravity at 20/20°C	0.934
pH of 0.1M Aqueous Solution at 20°C	11.3
Solubility	Miscible with water, aromatic hydrocarbons, alcohols, esters. Insoluble in aliphatic hydrocarbons.

SPECIFICATIONS

Neutral Equiv.	88.5-91.0
Color, APHA, max.	20
Water, by wt., max.	0.8%
Distill. Range	156°C-177°C
Below 161°C, max.	10%
Above 168°C, max.	5%
Odor	Characteristic
Non-volatile matter by weight, max.	0.005%

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TRIS AMINO (Tris (hydroxymethyl) aminomethane) $(CH_2OH)_3CNH_2$

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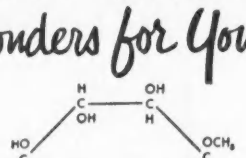

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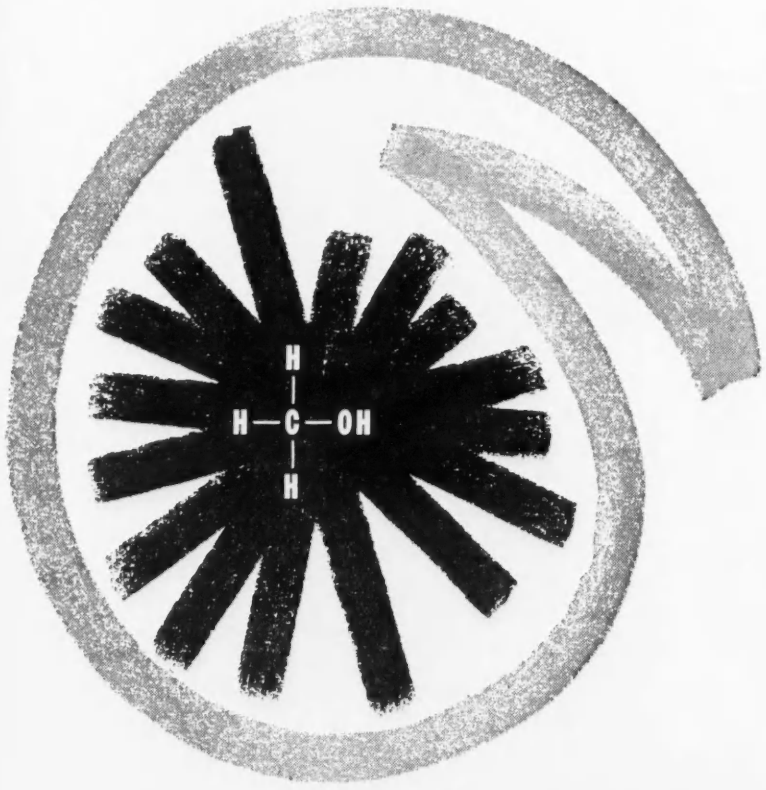

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PHS Backs

—Continued from page 4

contaminants by instrumental methods; study application to particulate matter of microchemical methods, X-ray diffraction, and spectroscopy; and study reactions that take place in air among hydrocarbons and other constituents of polluted atmosphere. The PHS is providing $125,000 for this work during the year ending next June 30.

The Bureau of Mines will receive $125,000 to continue its investigation of the causes of inadequate incineration of combustible wastes and the means of improving incineration; to continue its evaluation of sulfur dioxide removal processes; and to continue its evaluation of effects of fuel and lubricant characteristics on the composition of gases exhausted from internal combustion engines.

The Library of Congress last year began preparation of a continuing, annotated bibliography on air pollution, including references to the physical, biological, engineering, legal-administrative, and economic aspects of atmospheric pollution. To continue this work during the current fiscal year, the PHS has allocated $17,525 to the library.

The Department of Agriculture has agreed to assign personnel to the PHS to conduct studies of plants as air-pollution indicators. For this work, the PHS will provide for the salaries of two plant scientists, as well as for space and equipment for plant studies related to air pollution, in its Taft Sanitary Engineering Center in Cincinnati, Ohio.

In addition to the agreements noted above, the Surgeon General recently announced the award of twelve grants for air-pollution research by non-federal institutions, totaling $318,568. Various air-pollution studies also are being conducted within the PHS's own facilities and through contracts with non-governmental research groups.

Oil Progress Week

—Continued from page 7

commercial theaters, on television, in schools, at meetings and other special events. An animated cartoon, it uses a space fiction motif to tell how a Martian explorer "discovers" the secret of US progress and prosperity—competition and petroleum.

In addition, there will be hundreds of demonstrations of the industry's "Magic Barrel" and "Magic Suitcase," and a new innovation, the "Magic Cottage." All of these are filled with high interest and humor, and emphasize oil's expanding role in the American economy.

Among the executives of oil and other industries who will deliver speeches are:—Dr. Robert E. Wilson, chairman of the board of Standard Oil Company (Indiana); James Dyer, president of Sinclair Oil Company; F. H. Meeder, president of Richfield Oil Corporation; F. M. Porter, president of the American Petroleum Institute; J. C. Buchanan, president of the Asphalt Institute; Paul Kayser, president of El Paso Natural Gas Company; Chester C. Thompson, president of American Waterways Operators, Inc.; Robert L. Biggers, president of the Fargo Division of Chrysler Corporation; R. W. McDowell, president of DX-Sunray Oil Company; James Doolittle, executive vice-president of Shell Oil Company.

Also Osgood V. Tracy, president of Enjay, Inc.; Sidney Swensrud, chairman of the board of Gulf Oil Corporation; J. C. Donnell, 2nd, president of the Ohio Oil Company; Charles Jones, president of Richfield Oil Company; R. L. Minckler, president of General Petroleum Corporation, and D. T. Staples, president of Tidewater Oil Company.

Ethyl Corp. Plans

—Continued from page 5

order to be of increasing service to our customers. The second is to achieve a further dispersal of antiknock compound manufacturing plants and supplies in the interest of national defense."

In recent years, Mr. Shea revealed, Ethyl has invested over $125 million in plant expansion and improvement, and in the same period has more than doubled its manufacturing capacity. This continuing expansion, he said, is part of Ethyl's long-range policy to keep abreast of the oil industry's requirements for "Ethyl" antiknock compound at all times.

Student Opportunities

—Continued from page 7

and situations which are new to the student. Highly specialized, descriptive and 'know-how' courses must be sacrificed to a substantial extent to accomplish the above objectives. Indeed, the latter type of course is more appropriate to the trade school or technical institute than to professional education.

• "A basis and a motivation for (1) learning something from each experience and (2) for continuing to learn throughout his career so he will grow to full professional stature. It seems clear that the more fundamental a student's education in college, the better equipped he will be to master the new science, technology, methods, and technics of his professional field throughout his career."

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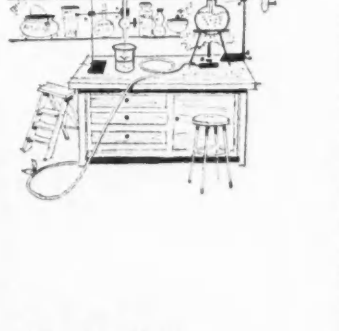

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Petroleum Derivatives

There was little new in this market, other than the gradually improved business volume picture on aromatic and aliphatic solvents. These items had not, as yet, hit their full stride after the Summer lull, but things looked better this month than last, and good business volume had now been attained,, and more was looked for in the weeks ahead.

As for waxes, they continued to move in good volume. Microcrystalline waxes used by the food packaging industry showed evidence of sustained good demand, not too much affected seasonally. With more people following the frozen foods trend and utilizing larger home freezer space in new refrigerator models, it looked as though this type of business would be somewhat less seasonal than it had been.

Partial aromatic solvents continued to hold their heavy share of the organic solvents market where high solvency was required. These blends and special cuts presented quite keen competition for the straight aromatics. Particularly was this true of partial aromatics competitive with the straight aromatics in both solvency and evaporation rate.

Aliphatic solvents such as mineral spirits, cleaners, and rubber makers naphthas moved well.

PriceTrends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 14, 1955
105.71	105.47	105.47	104.32

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—High aromatic solvents which are used essentially as straight aromatic replacements were moving steadily in substantial volume under a firm price position.

Partial aromatic solvents in various boiling ranges and degrees of solvency as measured by their mixed aniline points were priced pretty well in line with the solvency which they offer. However, they had in common the fact that in those boiling ranges and evaporation rates wherein they were competitive with toluol and xylol in these respects, as well as in solvency, they generally undersold the straight aromatic. This, to some extent was competitively responsible for the slowness in the toluol market, so far as solvent end-us. was concerned.

Benzol—Petroleum source benzol was moving into consuming channels about as fast as it could be produced. Suppliers said that their position was largely one of good balance between supply and demand.

As for the future, the feeling was expressed in coaltar quarters that demand for benzol over the next few years will be of such growth, that expanded petroleum production facilities will be necessary in order to satisfy the demand, because there will not be enough coaltar source production together with current petroleum source capacity to take care of the future needs.

In the coaltar industry, benzol is a by-product of coking operations, whereas in the petroleum industry, benzol is a primary product turned out of plants designed to produce it. Hence, the logic that large future requirements must look to the petroleum industry for its supply.

Currently, and for the year immediately ahead, the feeling was mixed. Steel producers seemed to feel that it would be tight, while others seemed to feel that domestic coaltar and petroleum output, plus continued heavy imports would provide ample supply.

Hexane—This aliphatic solvent was widely used in the solvent extraction of vegetable oils, by the vegetable oil processing industry. There was nothing particularly new or spectacular developing along these lines, but the end-use growth of hexane as an extractant has been a gradually upward trend over recent years, and now amounts to quite considerable volume. Price patterns in effect over recent months have remained firm and unchanged.

Toluol—Aromatic solvents were in good demand, and toluol carried its own share of that demand. However, solvent and chemical uses of toluol were not equivalent to production capacity, and an oversupply of toluol existed in the market, a situation essentially unchanged from what it had been over the past year. Petroleum producers, however, had no particular problem, since the high toluol containing aromatic crudes can be let run into gasoline in the current high octane operations of the gasoline industry.

LPG's

Butane—Current prices on butane in group 3 amounted to 5c. per gallon in tankcars. Supplies were considered reasonably adequate, but demand for use in quick-starting winter time gasoline production will soon be on the increase. Prices at Los Angeles were firm in a tight market at 6.9c. per gallon.

July production of butanes amounted to 193,240,000 gallons of which 124,192 gallons were turned out by plants and 69,048,000 gallons by refineries. Butane/propane mixtures were produced at the rate of 52,162 gallons in July.

Isobutane — July production totalled 33,320,000 gallons, all of which was turned out at producing plants. The amount of isobutane produced at refineries for shipment was said to be 4,200,000 gallons.

Isopentane — Plant production in July amounted to 8,374,000 gallons. The present price structure on the commercial grade shipped in tankcars for industrial use was unchanged at 15½c. per gallon f.o.b. Texas refinery.

Propane—July total production of propane amounted to 307,897,000 gallons, of which 227,677,000 gallons was produced at plants, and 80,220,000 gallons at refineries. Demand was expected to take a notable upswing in the weeks immediately ahead in those outlets where propane is used for heating purposes. A sustained good demand continued for gas torch use.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—There was little new to report on these items, since the price change which went into effect on laminating grades on October 1 contracts. Demand was somewhat slower this month due to heavy buying in September by purchasers in an attempt to beat the price rise.

Paraffin—The various refined grades continued to move in good volume. Prices were unchanged from those which have been effect for several months. Crude scale, as previously reported, advanced ½ cents per pound October 1. Buying of crude scale was not too seriously affected this month, although there was some abnormally heavier buying in September, in an attempt to beat the price rise.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The amount of domestic crude petroleum that will be consumed or exported in October 1956 is estimated by the Bureau of Mines, at 7,048,000 barrels daily compared with 7,093,000 forecast for September 1956. The forecast includes estimates of a total gasoline demand of 119.0 million barrels in October, a gasoline yield of 43.5 percent and total crude runs of 7,980,000 barrels daily.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended September 29 totaled 278,656,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 274,603,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 4,053,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 3,363,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 690,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

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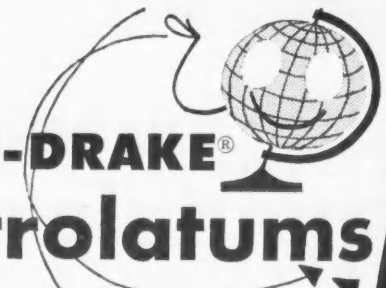

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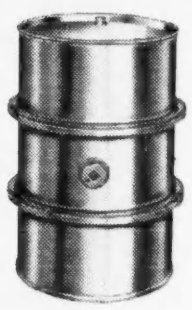

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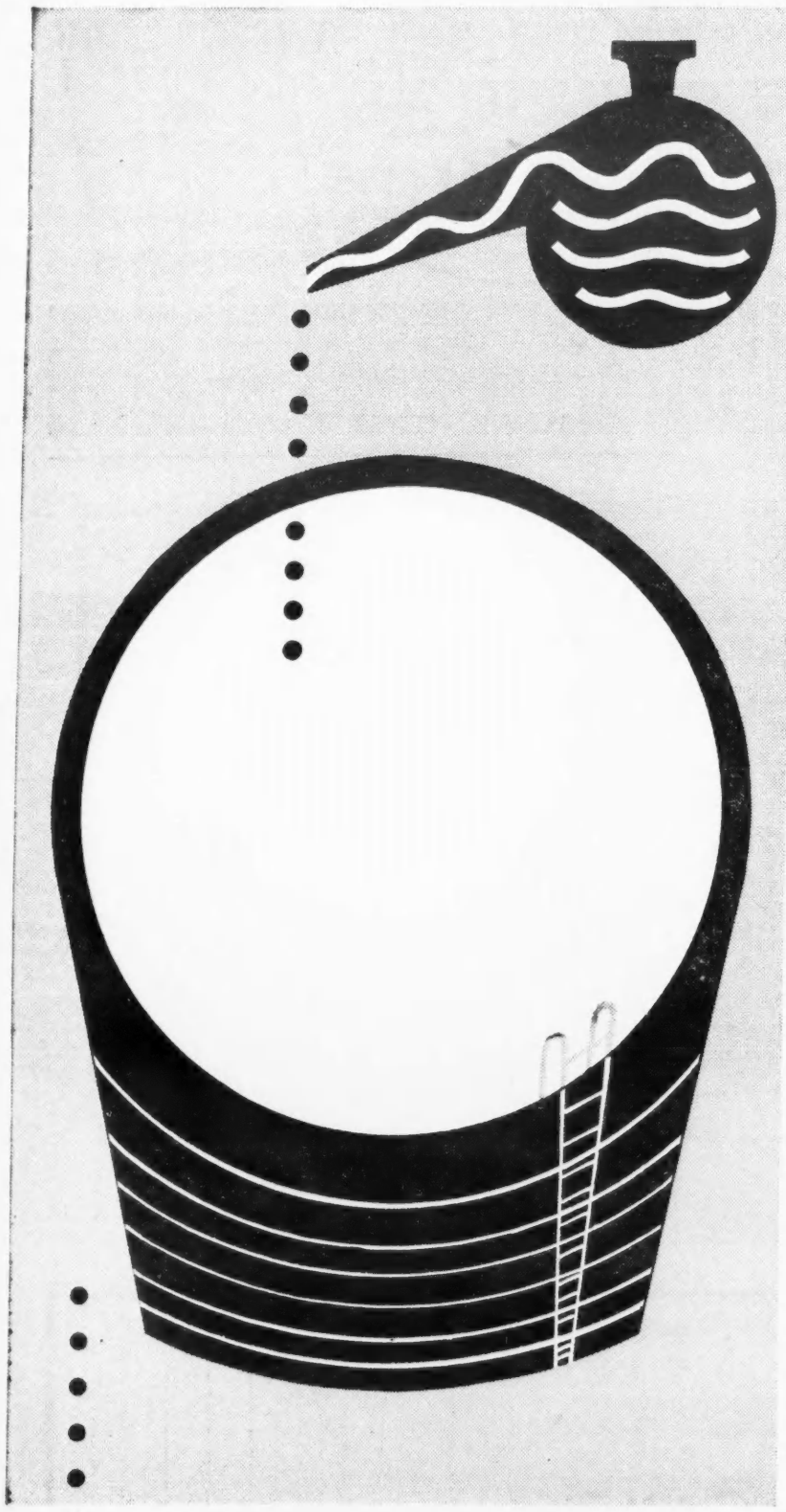

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Coal Chemicals

Phthalic anhydride was just about sold up last week, as consumers bid urgently for stocks at the lower prices in effect prior to October 1. At least one major producer, tied down by a 30-day clause, was obliged to offer material to contract customers at the old price level until October 15. Others, having previously announced new contract prices would go into effect October 1, met the competition by moving that date back to the 15th. Most of them expected their inventories, a growing problem until a few weeks ago, would be wiped out by today.

The price situation and the political contest tended to mask the basic economic position to the point where trade sources were unable to guess how this market would look when the temporary influences are removed. Phthalic eased off a good bit during the summer, but producers had been hopeful it would get a lift from the hard goods industries via alkyd resins in the fourth quarter.

Technical grade 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol settled down to trade at prices in effect prior to October 1. A 9 cents per pound increase had been announced as effective October 1 across the board, but the increase failed to stand up in the market. Only the technical grade material was involved.

Benzol remained in balance in most areas, but there were reports of local soft spots due to a backing up of glutted stocks accumulated in consumer channels prior to the summer steel strike. Contrary to recently published estimates, some trade sources predicted the petroleum industry would expand its benzol production facilities considerably in the next year or two.

Supply of toluol began to loosen up last week. Consumers had more or less cleaned out producers' stocks before the steel strike and moved the material out during the strike itself. The basic economics of this trade was unimproved, however, and it was regarded as only a question of time until the old inventory problem would present itself again.

With tricresyl phosphate production still well below normal, m-p-cresol was in a rather weak market position.

For the second consecutive time, production of steel set a weekly record in the week ended October 7, according to figures released by the American Iron and Steel Institute. The figure was 2,506,000 tons, compared to the previous record output, set only the week previous, of 2,495,000 tons of steel.

The institute estimated even greater production in the week ended October 14:—102.0 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,511,000 tons of steel. This figure was compared to output of 2,477,000 tons in the comparable week in September and 2,330,000 tons for the corresponding week one year ago.

PriceTrends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100 = 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 14, 1955
115.53	115.53	114.89	114.79

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzol—The market was still in balance generally, but some soft spots were reported locally. They were attributed to a backing up in consuming channels that were glutted in anticipation of last summer's steel strike. Cokeoven production was smashing more records again week before last, for the second consecutive week, and Russian imports continued to show up in heavy volume. It was nip and tuck whether the very heavy demand would be enough to sustain balance between supply and demand through the fourth quarter.

Imports reported by the Census Bureau for July (see table below) were valued at $2,549,029. They included, from Russia to New York, 2,479,612 gallons valued at $865,967; from Poland to New Orleans, 2,049,602 gallons valued at $491,904; from Poland to Galveston, 1,216,463 gallons valued at $283,043; from Russia to Galveston, 1,154,167 gallons valued at $249,745; from the Netherlands to Galveston, 850,999 gallons valued at $255,343; from West Germany to New York, 763,227 gallons valued at $182,335; from Canada to Buffalo, 319,232 gallons valued at $114,829; from East Germany to Galveston, 257,272 gallons valued at $64,565, and, from Czechoslovakia to Galveston, 170,197 gallons valued at $41,298.

Some producers took exception to published estimates that indicated that petroleum capacity to produce benzol would

Aromatics Foreign Trade: July

Following are statistics compiled by the Bureau of Census summarizing the movement of certain aromatic chemicals in foreign commerce. Units employed by the Census Bureau have been retained in all cases. Attention is called to the fact that exports of toluol are reported in pounds and that cresols and cresylic acid ADF imports are given in gallons, while dutiable cresols and cresylic acid imports are reported in pounds.

		July 1956	*First Seven Months* 1956
EXPORTS			
Aniline oil and salts	lbs.	23,250	**
Benzol	gals.	106,211	2,334,216
Coaltar, crude and refined	gals.	54,169	**
Creosote or dead oil	gals.	101,227	**
Cresols and cresylic acids	lbs.	171,886	**
Other coaltar acids	lbs.	140,236	**
Dimethylaniline	lbs.	0	**
Diphenylamine	lbs.	228,525	**
Dyes, stains, color lakes and toners of coaltar origin:			
Color lakes and toners	lbs.	246,419	**
Indigo, synthetic (all forms)	lbs.	900	**
Sulfur black	lbs.	19,050	**
Other coaltar dyes and stains	lbs.	701,610	**
Naphthalene, crude and refined	lbs.	0	**
b-Naphthol and b-naphthol flakes	lbs.	4,800	**
Phenol	lbs.	3,602,743	22,412,597
Photographic chemicals of coaltar origin	lbs.	55,621	**
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	1,642,240	3,400,820
Pitch, from coaltar	long tons	4,559	26,406
Rubber compounding agents of coaltar origin:			
Accelerators	lbs.	312,840	**
Antioxidants	lbs.	996,197	**
Other	lbs.	165,035	**
Toluol	lbs.	9,575,533	36,116,367

**Not separately reported in first six months of 1956.

IMPORTS			
Benzol	gals.	9,260,771	40,075,158
Creosote and dead oil	gals.	3,400,219	19,222,266
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF	gals.	258,508	1,858,872
Dutiable	lbs.	55,524	761,486
Naphthalene, distilled at less than 79° C	lbs.	7,613,015	49,001,471
Distilling at 79° C and over	lbs.	34,169	367,372
Xylol	lbs.	772	46,710

Coal Chemicals

be expanded only very slightly in the next few years. These sources believed that the oil people were building capacity rapidly.

Cresols—The meta-para was in a rather weak market position by last week as a result of continued crawling production rates of trieresyl phosphate. Producers observed that the general tone of business seemed a little better, however, giving hope that this situation would soon be mended.

Other fractions were in good balance, with the para still hard to get.

Toluol—The supply position began to loosen up again last week, trade sources reported, and it was now fairly certain that there would be a surplus of toluol in November.

Consumers all but depleted producers' stocks as last summer's steel strike drew nigh and were able to move their stocks out during the strike itself. The end of the strike saw producers virtually empty-handed and demand up to normal. The inventory position had been fairly comfortable ever since, but the basic economics of this market remained unchanged, and the old problems seemed certain to return.

Xylol—Balance of supply and demand remained unchanged last week, while cokeovent output was smashing records again. Consumers in most areas were still experiencing some difficulty in getting enough xylol, and nowhere was there any problem in disposing of stocks.

Intermediates

2,6-Di-tert-Butyl-p-cresol — A 9c. per pound price increase announced as effective October 1 across the board on the technical grade failed to stick. By last week trade had settled at the previous price level of 86c. per pound on tanks, 91c. per pound on carlots and 95c. per pound on less than carlots.

Only the technical grade material was involved. The food grade stood firm at quotations established on a rise last summer.

Diphenylguanidine — Precisely in step with other leading accelerators used in the manufacture of rubber, diphenylguanidine was currently quoted 2c. per pound higher than prices listed through last month. Latest quotations were 52c. per pound in ton lots, freight allowed, and 53c. per pound for smaller lots, same basis. The material was put up in drums and bags.

Effective October 1, similar advances of 2c. per pound across the board were listed for mercaptobenzothiazole, mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide and di-o-tolylguanidine.

Phthalic Anhydride—On the surface, trade in phthalic was robust last week. There was a rush of orders in such volume that it appeared likely that producers' shelves would be empty by October 15. The boom was regarded as merely transitory, however, brought on by consumers eager to stock up at the lower prices that were quoted up to October 1.

It had been expected that phthalic would no longer be available at the lower prices after October 1, but at least one major producer was bound by a 30-day clause to continue to meet his customers' demands at the old prices until October 15. Others, having previously announced their contract prices would rise October 1, met the competition and moved the contract date back to the 15th.

These developments served to mask the true picture to such an extent that it was impossible for producers to guess what the position would be when the temporary, abnormal buying influence is removed.

Another speculative influence at work was the political situation. It was generally believed that the effect of this was to imbue the market with cautious hesitancy.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending October 14 was as follows:—

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	977,115
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	41,606,184
Benzol	gals.	3,719,341
Coaltar	gals.	18,281,505
Creosote oil	gals.	709,196
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,955,739
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	14,184
Toluol	gals.	819,516
Xylol	gals.	236,399

Shell Research Center Gets Chevenard Tester

Shell Development Company's materials engineering and corrosion laboratory in the Emeryville, Calif., research center recently received a new instrument designed by the French scientist, Pierre Chevenard. Called the Chevenard creep and relaxation tester, it is the only one in the United States.

The only other one on the North American continent is in the Chalk River Laboratories of the Canadian Atomic Energy Commission. It is designed to determine the mechanical properties of metals at elevated temperatures, and to examine their resistance to "creep."

Truscon Personnel Named

Personnel promotions in Truscon Laboratories, Detroit, Mich., have been announced by Basil Howell, Truscon president:—W. L. Cluny to sales representative in the eastern branch in Philadelphia; T. D. Samra to sales representative in the Syracuse, N. Y., branch; L. F. DeMarais to sales representative in the Detroit, Mich., branch, and W. C. Bower to sales service manager in the home office. In addition, G. M. Watt has been named office manager of the Detroit branch.

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Columbium-Tantalum Ores Under New Buying Rule

A new regulation governing the purchase of columbium-tantalum bearing ores and concentrates of domestic origin was issued last week by the General Services Administration. The regulation calls for GSA to purchase a maximum of 250,000 pounds of contained combined pentoxide.

Purchases of the ma'erial will terminate when this amount has been reached, or on December 31, 1958, whichever occurs first. However, GSA announced that the quantity it shall be oligated to purchase at any time will be limited to that amount which can be bought with funds then available.

The regulations specify base prices ranging from $1.40 per pound to $3 per pound, depending upon the composition of the material. In addition, a bonus equal to the purchase price, will be paid to the person or company who actually mined the ore.

Continental Names Lewis

Howard G. Lewis, executive vice-president of Hazel-Atlas Glass Company prior to its recent merger with Continental Can Company, has been elected a vice-president of Continental Can, in charge of the Hazel-Atlas Glass Division. Mr. Lewis, who has been associated with Hazel-Atlas since 1932, will continue to make his headquarters in Wheeling, W. Va.

Pharmacy, Biochemistry Unit Sets Plans for '57 Conclave

Plans are now under way for the fourth Pan-American Conference of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, to be held the week of November 3, 1957, at the Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C.

Theme of the meeting will be "Planning the Advancement of Pharmacy Throughout the Americas." The organizing committee for the conference includes Robert A. Hardt, chairman; Newell Stewart, vice-chairman; George Griffenhagen, executive secretary; and S. B. Penick, jr., treasurer.

Remington Medal to Moudry

The New York branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association will present the 1956 Remington medal to Dr. Frank W. Moudry at a banquet in his honor December 3 at the Roosevelt hotel, New York.

Bids Wanted

Acetic Acid, 1,335 lbs., inv. 100, Oct. 19, Contracting Office, AF Missile Test Center, Patrick AFB, Fla.

Calcium Carbonate, 89,800 lbs., inv. 12, Oct. 23, San Francisco Chem. Procurement Dist., Contracting Office, 1515 Clay St., Oakland 12, Calif.

Calcium hypochlorite, 45,000 lbs., inv. AT-35846, Oct. 17, Gen. Services Adm., Region 4, Business Service Center, 50 Seventh St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Carbon tetrachloride, 480 cans, tech., inv. DA-1662, Oct. 23, Gen. Services Adm., Region 7, Business Service Center, 1114 Commerce, Dallas, Tex.

Chemicals, 14,438 boxes of 6 sodium chloride solution, 3%, 14,438 boxes of 6 potassium chloride (0.4%) in 5% dextrose, 259,874 boxes of 6 dextrose and sodium chloride injection, USP, 1,000 cc, 14,438 boxes of 6 sodium chloride injection, USP, 1,000 cc, inv. 246, Oct. 23, Armed Services Med. Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Cresylic acid, 4,325 gals., inv. 265, Oct. 18, Directorate, Production & Procurement, McClellan AFB, Calif.

Drugs, 7,800 bots. of 1,000 acetylsalicylic acid tablets 5 gr., 8,700 bots. of 500 hexavitamin capsules, 3,216 bots. of 500 hexavitamin tabs., 1,152 bots. of 100 pyridoxine hydrochloride tabs., 600 bots. of 1,000 same, inv. 133, Oct. 16, small business only, 7,080 1-lb. bots. dextrose, USP, 132 bots. -Odimethylaminobenzaldehyde, 10 gm., USP, reagent grade, 3,000 1-lb. cans ether, absolute, ACS, not for anesthesia, East & West Coast, inv. A-137, Oct. 18, 564 1-qt. bots. propylene glycol, USP, 432 ¼-lb. bots. salicylic acid, USP, powd., 1,152 1-oz. bots. sassafras oil, NF, 120 bots. silver iodate, precip., 50 gm., reagent grade, etc., East & West Coast, inv. A-127, Oct. 16, Vet. Adm., Proc. Sect., Supply & Maint. Div., Vt. Ave. & Eye Sts., N.W., Washington 25, D.C.

Gas, propane, for period of one year from date of award through Oct. 31, 1957, inv. 83, Oct. 16, Atomic Energy Commission, Paducah Area Office, P.O. Box 1213, Paducah, Ky.; 19,200 cu. ft. carbon dioxide, inv. 609, Oct. 17, Army Signal Supply Agency, Lab. Proc. Office, Fort Monmouth, N. J.

Insecticide, 37,550 gals. chlordane, liquid residual type spray, export pack, West Coast, inv. 326, Oct. 29, 12,740 gals. DDT solution, for airplane spray and fog, nonflammable, East & West Coast, inv. 311, Oct. 29, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept., Naval Supply Activities, N. Y., 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N. Y.

Paint, 15 1-gal. cans paint dryer, liquid, 60 gals. cellulose nitrate lacquer, 30 gals. acid resisting paint, 12 gals. heat resisting alum. paint, 16 gals. flat, wall, interior oil paint, 174 gals. interior, liq. oil type paint, 60 gals. exterior traffic paint, 12 gals. exterior paint, etc., 20 items, inv. 20, Oct. 16, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Luke AFB, Glendale, Ariz.; 550 gals. interior flat, latex base paint, inv. RIT-90473-R, Oct. 20, Gen. Services Adm., Region 3, Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D.C.; 47 dms. syn. resin enamel thinner, inv. 55, Oct. 17, Contracting Officer, Shaw AFB, S.C.; 550 gals. hot spray, lusterless lacquer, inv. 21, Oct. 17, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Mt. Rainier Ordnance Depot, Tacoma, Wash.

3,800 gals. interior semigloss enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 1088, Oct. 26, 2,275 gals. air drying and baking syn. lustreless enamel, 5,396 gals. quick drying lustreless enamel, 19,882 qts. syn. gloss enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 1069, Oct. 29, 37,800 gals. aircraft gloss enamel, inv. 1087, Oct. 26, 10,600 qts. camouflage lacquer, 4,000 qts. cellulose nitrate, pigmented lacquer, inv. 1086, Oct. 26, 52,833 gals. rust inhibiting, semigloss enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 1083, Oct. 24, 23,400 gals. air drying, equipment enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 1079, Oct. 26, 203,050 lbs. chalk-resisting titanium dioxide pigment, East & West Coast, inv. 1092, Oct. 25, 15,200 gals. in 5-gal. dms, turpentine, East & West Coast, inv. 1091, Oct. 26, 4,700 ½-pt. cans non-pigmented shellac varnish, 1,500 gals. same, 2,520 qts. and 11,196 gals. exterior and interior phenolic oil varnish, 16,300 gals. asphalt varnish, East & West Coast, inv. 1084, Oct. 29, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 12, Pa.

Soda ash, 1,400 sacks, inv. AT-35846, Oct. 17 Gen. Services Adm., Region 4, Business Service Center, 50 Seventh St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Sodium bicarbonate, 50,000 lbs., powder, inv. AT-35846, Oct. 17, Gen. Services Adm., Region 4, Business Service Center, 50 Seventh St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Trichloroethylene, 30,000 gals., stabilized, inv. 1-B, Oct. 24, Arnold Engineering Development Center, Contract Branch, Procurement Div., Tullahoma, Tenn.

Trichlorotrifluoroethane, 18,900 lbs., Norfolk, Va., inv. 1045, Oct. 26, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept., Naval Supply Activities, N. Y., 3rd Ave. and 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N. Y.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Buying interest continued restricted to prompt requirements. Good volume of business was transacted last week for immediate delivery, while interest in later requirements continued slow. Most items remained steady at prevailing quotations. Deliveries against former orders also were in steady request. Slightly easier tone was noted in egg derivatives, and albumin flake and yolk were reduced 2 cents and 3 cents per pound, respectively, while the technical grade remained unchanged and firm. Valonia beards and cups were stronger for shipment and advanced $4 and $2 per ton, respectively.

Production of potato starch has begun in Maine, but offers were still scarce. Producers were expected to announce prices of new crop shortly. The local market was easier and the ex-warehouse price was reduced fractionally. Consumers showed moderate inquiry for new starch for prompt delivery, with best bids at about one half cent below nominal quotations. Trading in Siamese tapioca flour was spotty, but deliveries against former contracts continued to move in heavy volume. Brazilian tapioca flour was inactive and merely nominal on spot and for shipment.

The August rate of fiber consumption on the woolen and worsted systems was 25 percent above July and 6 percent above August 1955, according to the Census Bureau. The weekly average raw wool consumption during August was 9,143,000 pounds (scoured basis), or 27 percent above July, and 9 percent above August 1955. The rate of consumption of carpet class wool increased 70 percent compared to the previous month and 15 percent compared to August 1955, while consumption of apparel class wool was 15 percent above July and 5 percent above August last year. Consumption of fibers other than raw wool averaged 6,052,000 pounds per week, or 22 percent above the July average and 3 percent above August 1955.

A total of 10,450 million linear yards of cotton, silk and man-made fiber fabrics was finished during 1955 it was reported by the Census Bureau. This was almost 9 per cent above the 1954 figure.

Cotton fabrics finished in 1955 amounted to 8,098 million linear yards, or 9 per cent greater than in 1954. The 2,351 million linear yards of silk and man-made fiber goods finished was 8 percent higher than 1954.

PriceTrends

Advanced

Valonia beards, $4 per ton
cups, $2 per ton

Reduced

Egg albumin, flake, 2c. per lb.
Yolk, 3c. per lb.
Potato starch, ex whse., ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 14, 1955
108.29	107.71	107.23	104.27

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Active consuming demand was reported for prompt and later requirements. Market remained steady and all grades were maintained at current quotations. Higher prices for contracts—¾c. per pound for sodium bichromate and chromate and 1½c. for potassium bichromate become effective November 1.

Sodium Acetate—Fair consuming demand was noted for actual needs. Deliveries against contracts moved in good volume. Quotations were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Buying interest was quite active for prompt needs. Market remained steady at unchanged quotations.

Sulfonated Oils—Trading was reported spotty, chiefly hand to mouth. Prices were maintained at current levels.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Conditions in this market remained steady. Trading was fairly active for prompt delivery. Quotations ranged from 65c. to $1 per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Starch—Moderate volume of sales was noted for prompt delivery. Prices were well held at former levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.27 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.39, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply dropped 157,000 bushels to 42,516,000 bushels for the week ended October 5, against 19,883,000 bushels for the same time last year according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Business was reported spotty and for actual needs. Prices were reduced in some quarters. Flake was available at $1.83 to $1.85 per pound, and powder, $1.87 to $1.89 per pound, spot depending upon quantity. Technical was in light supply and firmly held at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, spot as to quantity.

Egg Yolk—Trading was moderate chiefly for prompt needs. Export interest was less active and quotations were easier. Spot stocks were quoted at $1.05 to $1.07 per pound, according to quantity.

Potato Starch—Bulk of trading was confined to immediate requirements. Stocks on spot were reduced to 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Offers of new crop starch in Maine were still scarce and market was n ore or less nominal at 7¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Interest in Idaho starch was more active following the decline to 5½c. per pound, for carlots, delivery to eastern destinations. The price to western points was unchanged at 6¼c. carlots, f.o.b. mills. Interest in Dutch starch was quiet. Prompt shipment was quoted at 7½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid.

Sago Flour—Fair demand was noted for spot delivery. Market was unchanged and steady. Raw was quoted at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c., spot as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Trading was reported fairly active and restricted to Siamese flour due to the higher cost and scarcity of the Brazilian grade. AAA Siamese was held at 6.9c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt and medium grades ranged from 5½c. to 6c. per pound, same basis. Brazilian flour was inactive and nominal around 10½c. per pound, exdock, prompt shipment.

Tanning Materials

Leather footwear imports into the United Kingdom in the first quarter of 1956 amounted to 1,048,000 pairs, valued at £1,040,000, considerably greater than imports of 595,300 pairs, valued at £702,300, for the corresponding 1955 period

Exports of leather footwear during the first 3 months of 1956 totaled 1,923,207 pairs, valued at £2,287,675, compared with 1,838,494 pairs, valued at £2,164,955, in the first quarter of 1955, an increase of 4.6 percent in pairs and 5.7 percent in value.

Cutch—Consuming inquiry was reported fairly active for prompt shipment. Offers continued light and maintained at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—While business lacked volume, primary markets were unchanged and steady. African bark was quoted at $66 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; Colombian, $58 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $55, same basis.

Myrobalans—Trading was spotty, chiefly for nearby shipment. Primary market was unchanged and steady. Genuine J1 was quoted at $63 to $64 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; crushed, $79 to $80 per ton and Bombay, $61 to $62, same basis.

Quebracho Extract— Trading was restricted to moderate lots for prompt shipment. Shipments were quotably unchanged. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and clarified 64 percent at 12 23/64c., same basis.

Valonia—Primary market was stronger and beards and cups were advanced $4 and $2 respectively. Cups were quoted at $63 per ton, carlots, exdock; beards, $84 per ton, same basis. Extract was unchanged at 9½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

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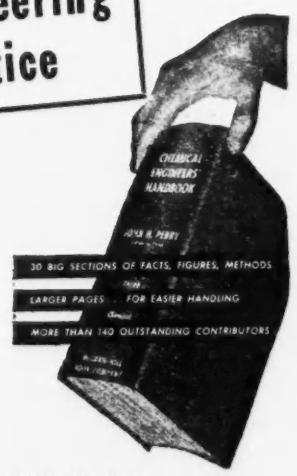
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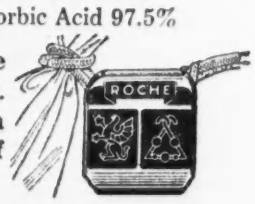

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Following advances which went into effect October 1, there was no significant action noted, pricewise, with the exception of theobromine alkaloid which was advanced 75 cents per pound. Price was reported at $4 per pound. Established antibiotics, for medicinal purposes, were in good demand. It was reported that research efforts are in the direction of antitumor antibiotics. The number of major antibiotics being used in feed supplements is on the increase, as are those being used to promote growth in truck vegetables. Antibiotics are also being used to treat plant diseases.

Vitamin A was in increased demand and producers reported supplies were adequate to meet the current needs. Other vitamins were doing a good volume of business as the fall season advanced.

Demand for stearates was routine. These materials, produced in commercial quantities, are readily available.

Large volume domestic botanicals such as cherry bark, golden seal root, white pine bark and lady slipper root were still a major headache. No solution to the puzzle featuring high prices and depleted stocks was forthcoming.

Medicinals were moving in routine quantities at a moderate pace. There was moderate interest in isoniazid as used in conjunction with streptomycin or PAS in tuberculosis therapy. Such analgesics as aspirin and acetophenetidin continued to move in good business volume. There was some indication that silver salts might be advanced in price due to an advance in the price of silver bullion last week.

Aminoacetic acid—NF material in barrels, freight adjusted, ranged in price from $1.50 to $1.75 per pound. Demand was reported to be at seasonally normal levels. Supplies were adequate to meet the current need and prices were quite firm.

Commonly called glycine, this amino acid has proved useful as a medicinal in the treatment of muscular atrophy and muscular dystrophy.

Aminophylline—USP material, in 100 pound drums, was priced at $3.55 per pound. Demand was routine and supplies were adequate to meet the present needs.

Ammonium sulfate — Purified ammonium sulfate in drum quantities, ranged in price from 9c. to 9½c. per pound. The market was quiet and sales were steady at a low volume.

Benzocaine—Current prices on this item, which finds use as a local anesthetic, ranged from $3.48 to $3.50 in drum quantities. Demand was steady and supplies were moving in moderate volume.

Bismuth salts—Sales of bismuth salts last week continued at a routine pace. The major demand came from makers of pharmaceutical preparations for gastrointestinal disorders. Bismuth subgallate, NF, in fiber drums, was priced at $3.15 per pound while subsalicylate, USP, drum quantities, was reported at $3.50 per pound.

Calamine—The demand for this item was moderate and supplies were moving at seasonal levels. Used as an astringent, calamine, USP, in drums, was reported at 34c. per pound.

Calciferol—Crystalline calciferol (Vitamin D_2) in 1 kilo lots was firmly quoted at 60c. per gram, while 10 to 25 gram lots were reported at 65c. per gram.

D_2 is formed through exposure of ergosterol, a compound derived from yeast, to ultraviolet radiation. Calciferol is needed to promote and maintain bone formation. In temperate zones, children almost always need vitamin D supplements to prevent rickets and adults who spend most of their time indoors may need smaller amounts to avoid osteomelacia (bone demineralization.)

Calomel — USP powdered calomel, in drum quantities, was priced at $5.42 per pound. Demand was good and supplies were adequate to meet all calls. No price change was anticipated for the immediate future. Sales were steady at a low volume.

Chloral Hydrate—Producers reported chloral hydrate in adequate supply. USP crystals in 40 pound jars, 1,000 pound lots, were currently priced at 83c. to $1 per pound while 500 pound lots were quoted at 88c. to $1.03. Lots of 100 pounds were priced at 93c. to $1.05.

Chloroform—Technical grades of chloroform in drums, carlots, were priced at 18c. per pound, less carlots 19c., and tanks 17c. USP material, in drum quantities, was reported at 30c. per pound. Demand for this commercial and industrial solvent was routine. Prices were firmly quoted and supplies were quite adequate to meet current needs.

PriceTrends

Advanced
Theobromine, 75c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 17, 1955
65.69	65.69	65.86	66.42

For Current Prices see Page 9

Cinnamic Acid—Prices on refined cinnamic acid used in the manufacture of methyl, ethyl and benzyl esters for the perfume industry, were currently ranging between $2.50 and $3.50. Supplies were adequate to meet the existing demand.

d-Desoxyephedrine—Demand for this item was routine and supplies were adequate. The hydrochloride was reported ranging in price from $24 to $25 per pound.

Diethylene Glycol Boriborate—Supplies were readily available and demand was moderate. Drum quantities in less carlots were priced at 31c. per pound.

Diglycol Laurate—Demand was routine and supplies, produced in commercial quantities, are readily available. Drum quantities of diglycol laurate were reported ranging from 32¾c. to 34c. per pound.

Diglycol Stearate—Supplies were quite adequate and demand was steady at a low volume. Ton lots, packed in drums, currently ranged from 26c. to 28c. per pound.

Ephedrine — USP, anhydrous, synthetic ephedrine in 100-ounce lots was priced at 98c. per ounce. Hydrous material was reported at 92c. per pounce. Supplies were adequate and demand was steady at a low volume.

Eserine—Demand was routine and supplies were adequate to meet all calls. Eserine finds good use as a medicinal for stimulation of gastrointestinal activity. Current prices for eserine salicylate ranged from $74.50 to $84 per ounce. The sulfate was slightly higher being priced at $87.75 per ounce.

Ethylene Glycol Monostearate—Inquiry was moderate on this item last week. Demand from manufacturers of cosmetics was good. Supplies were available to meet all calls. Prices ranged from 33c. to 35c. per pound.

Isoniazid—Bulk material, in 25 kilo lots or more, was priced at $23 per kilo. Less lots were selling for $24 per kilo. Demand was steady and isoniazid, which is used in conjunction with streptomycin or PAS in tuberculosis therapy, was moving in moderate business volume.

Menedione—Vitamin K prices were reported as ranging from 4c. to 5c. per pound. Found in highest concentration in unbleached green vegetables, menedione is required for forming prothrombin which is a precursor to the active blood clotting agent thrombin.

Phenobarbitol—Demand was routine and supplies were quite adequate. USP material packed in drums, 100 pound lots, was reported at $3.25 per pound. The sodium salt was priced at the same level.

Pilocarpine—The hydrochloride, USP material, ranged in price from $4.75 per ounce to $5.25. USP nitrate, in vial containers, was quoted at $4.65 per ounce. Supplies were adequate for present needs and sales were steady at a low volume.

Potassium Hydroxide—Prices for USP material in 100 pound drums currently ranged from 28½c. to 33c. per pound. Inquiry was at seasonal levels and supplies were quite adequate.

Pregnenolone—Supplies were quite adequate to meet moderate demands at the

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present time. Pregnenolone was quoted at 45c. per gram and the acetate at 40c. per gram. Hormones in general were moving in good business volume.

Procaine Hydrochloride—Demand for procaine hydrochloride was at seasonal levels. USP material in 1,000 pound drums was reported at $2.90 per pound. Lots of 100 to 500 pounds ranged from $2.95 to $3.15. Supplies were reportedly sufficient to meet moderate demands.

Salicylic Acid—USP crystalline material packed in fiber drums was reported at 48c. per pound. Powdered salicylic acid, USP, used as a preservative or disinfectant, was quoted at 55c. per pound.

Silver Salts—Following an increase in the price of silver bullion last week, there were indications that silver salts might advance. The current price schedule for silver cyanide was quoted as:—2,500 ounce lots, 86¾c. per ounce, 1,000 ounce lots, 86¾c., 500 ounce lots, 86⅞c. and 100 ounce lots, 87⅛c. Silver nitrate was reported at 61¾c. in 2,500 ounce lots; 64½c. in 1,000 ounce lots; 500 ounce lots 63½c. and 250 ounce lots 64c.

Sulfacetamide—Demand was good for sulfacetamide. Material in fiber drums was currently ranging in price from $5 to $5.20 per pound. The sodium salt was priced at $5.20 and ranged to $5.40 depending on quantity and seller.

Theobromine—Prices on the alkaloid were advanced 75c. per pound. Demand was good and there were adequate supplies on hand. The price for theobromine, NF, grade was $4 per pound.

Vitamin A—There was a good seasonal increase in demand for vitamin A. Producers reported production capacity and supplies adequate to meet current needs. Vitamin A acetate, containing 500,000 A units per gram, was quoted at 7¼c. per gram. Dry material of the same potency, in kilo lots, was priced at $67.50 per kilo while less potent lots (325,000 and 250,000 A units per gram) were quoted at $43.88 per kilo and $33.75 respectively. In less than kilo lots, prices were $2.50 higher in all potencies.

Liquid in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, was reported at 10c. per gram and Vitamin A palmitate (1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram) was also priced at 10c. per gram.

Botanicals

A number of large volume domestic botanicals were in tight supply and the condition showed no signs of being alleviated in the near future. Things were scheduled to get worse as it was predicted that stocks on some items would be depleted by January or early February.

It was reported that since there was not enough labor available to harvest the crops this year, there were shortages in many items. Botanicals require more hand labor and meticulous care than the average agricultural worker can handle.

On the other hand, large plantations for the production of botanical drugs are maintained profitably in several tropical regions. An important consideration in this instance though, is the labor cost. The wage scale is roughly forty cents per day.

Imported botanicals were holding rather firm price patterns and supplies on the majority of items was adequate to cover demands being made.

Agar—USP Kobe No. 1 strip was quoted at $2.25 per pound while powdered 30 mesh material went for $2.75. Supplies were reported fairly adequate to meet the present needs.

Balm of Gilead Buds—The market was quiet and prices currently ranged from $1.35 to $1.45. The foregoing prices are for dried material in one pound bags. Supplies were adequate to meet present needs.

Colchicum—Demand was at seasonal levels and supplies were adequate. Colochicum root was reported at 35c. per pound and colochicum seed at 60c. per pound.

Lobelia Herb—Interest was moderate and lobelia herb was currently priced at $1.25 per pound. Supplies were adequate to meet the modest demand at present.

Drug Guild is Formed, Committees Are Set Up

The Drug and Allied Products Guild recently held its charter meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. Projects to be undertaken by the guild, including exchange of credit information and pooled purchasing agreements were discussed.

Joseph F. Uddo was elected a director, and Stuart Lazarus was elected secretary of the guild. Leonard Brown, president, announced the appointment of the following committees:—

Membership committee, Jack McCambridge, chairman; committee on complaints and grievances, Louis Mones, chairman; nominating committee, Claude S. Welton, chairman ,and committee on trade practices and ethics, Jack C. Spielman, chairman.

Carwin Company Elects Dr. Swenson to Board

Dr. Oscar J. Swenson has been elected to the board of directors of Carwin Company, North Haven, Conn.

In 1852 Dr. Swenson became actively associated with Olin Industries as manager of engineering development. He advanced to technical director of Olin Industries and Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. In 1955 the latter corporation named him vice-president for engineering of the primary aluminum division. Early this year he resigned to return to private consulting practice.

Baker Research

—Continued from page 5

film evaporator are provided for concentrating antibiotic solutions.

Five of the laboratories are especially fitted for various inorganic research projects.

A special equipment laboratory provides space for assemblies that are too large or heavy for the usual laboratory. The equipment includes a table top extruder, hydraulic molding press, impact tester and tensile tester.

Apparatus located in the physical and instrumental laboratories includes spectrophotometers for infra red, ultraviolet, visible and flame studies, X-ray diffraction equipment, light-scattering photometer for molecular weight studies, emission spectrograph, and binocular polarizing microscope. Other specialized equipment for determining physical and electrical properties of materials is available. A dark room is available for photographic studies.

The research program is supported by facilities for analytical determinations. Facilities and equipment are provided for micro-organic and for non-routine inorganic determination. Another laboratory is equipped for conventional wet-methods analytical work.

Each individual laboratory contains ample desk and bench space for the chemists and technicians, as well as a ventilating hood, floor-to-ceiling equipment rack, and space for specialized equipment.

Each lab has service lines for cold, hot, deionized and distilled water, as well as air, vacuum, gas and steam. Special lighting provides shadowless illumination at the work surfaces. Each of the several organic laboratories has an individual refrigerator.

Special attention has been given to insure maximum safety. Safety showers are at the exit doors of each laboratory. The entire building is fitted with a sprinkler system and other safety features. A carefully designed waste disposal system has been installed to eliminate hazards.

The air conditioning in the building has been engineered to provide from 90 to 100 percent fresh air make-up. The system maintains 50 percent relative humidity, even during prolonged periods of high outside humidity.

All service piping and exhaust ducts are located in enclosed chases which are accessible from the corridors. Duct work, exhaust fans, air conditioning equipment, as well as the deionizing and water distilling units are located in the monitor area along the top of the building and access to this equipment is easy.

A room is provided for central dishwashing and drying facilities, and a regular schedule of collections from the individual laboratories is followed. A central stockroom provides storage for reagents, glassware, equipment and research samples. A separate storeroom is used for solvents. A service elevator is available for moving gas cylinders and other heavy equipment from floor to floor.

In order to conserve laboratory space, steam is brought to the building from central plant facilities.

The building has removable "window-walls," to provide for future installation of unusually large equipment. The building has been purposely designed to provide for easy expansion.

The administration area provides adequate office facilities, a large conference room for seminars, and a room for interviews with outside contacts.

The two-level area occupied by the Baker research library maintains close to 10,000 volumes in the field of chemistry and allied sciences. All works are conveniently located for the user and separate areas have been assigned for reference works, monographs, current periodicals, as well as bound serials. The new area has adequate expansion facilities. Also located within the new library area are the offices of the technical information service.

Baker's central control, bacteriological, and development laboratories, and pilot plant will continue in their present locations. The company's research program is headed up by Dr. George E. Ham, director of research. Dr. E. C. Larsen is vice-president and technical director.

Forty percent of the present and projected research program will be in new fields of endeavor in which Baker is not presently involved. Included in the new program is a search for new specialty plastics and organic compounds and exploratory studies in heavy metals and some of the less common elements.

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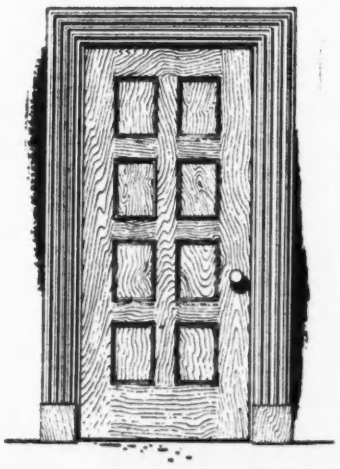

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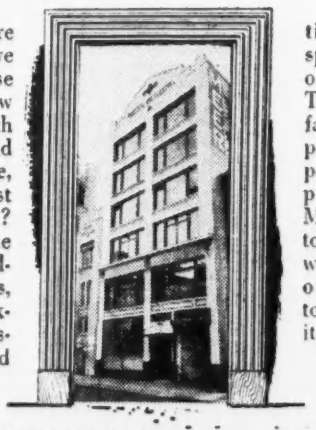
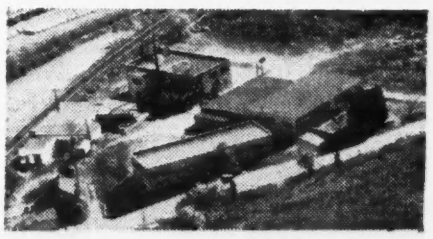
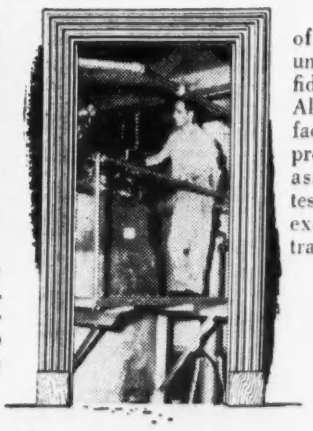


tinctures, as well as spices and compounds of milled botanicals? These are the obvious facts about our company, but equally important are the less apparent features of Meer's service to its customers... For example, we pride ourselves on our research laboratory, where rigid quality control standards of

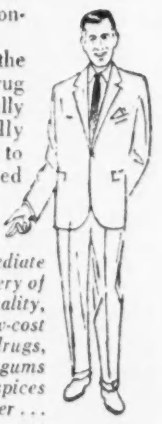


our products are constantly maintained. Here, we also manufacture private formulae to the exact specification



of the customer, and under the strictest confidence.

Also important is the fact that all Meer drug products are chemically assayed, biologically tested, and certified to exceed the accepted trade standards.



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BIFLUORIDE—200 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
CARBONATE—35 cs, Glasgow
CHLORIDE—100 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMYRIS OIL—2 dms, Ungerer & Co, Port Au Prince
2 dms, John D Walsh Co, Port Au Prince
ANILINE DYES—14 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
72 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
16 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
5 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
ANIMAL GREASE—37 cks, Otto Roth & Co, Bremen
ANISE SEED—200 bgs, Seville
ANNATTO SEED—100 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Ciudad Trujillo
ANTHRASOL YELLOW—4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
ANTIMONY—160 cks, Watson Geach, Middlesbrough
20 cks, Watson Geach, Liverpool
REGULUS—10 bbls, Antwerp
ASCORBIC ACID—6 dms, D Hauser, Yokohama
19 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
10 cs, Parke Davis & Co, Sydney
BABASSU KERNELS—30 bgs, B M T Commodity Corp, Tutoia
BARBASCO POWDER—4,000 bgs, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
ROOT—417 bls, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
BASIL OIL—1 cs, Olfactors Inc, Port Au Prince
BEEF EXTRACT—32 cs, Van Gelderfanto Corp, Brisbane
BEESWAX—64 bgs, E Vadillo Ruiz, Santiago
33 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Santiago
134 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Santiago
35 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Puerto Plata
27 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
16 bgs, Shutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
50 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Ciudad Trujillo
BENZOIN GUM—87 cs, Singapore
BENZOL—797 tons, Bartumi
BERGAMOT OIL—30 hf cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Messina
10 hf cs, Messina
BLIGHIA SAPIDA SEED—2 bgs, Merck & Co, Port Limon
BUTTONLAC—150 bgs, Calcutta
CADMIUM—221 cs, W R Grace & Co, Genoa
91 bdls, C Tennant Sons & Co, Liverpool
110 cs, Antwerp
CALCIUM LACTATE—56 kgs, Copenhagen
CAMPHOR POWDER—50 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
CANDELILLA WAX—356 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—125 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
CARBON, DECOLORIZING—60 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Bremen
CARNAUBA WAX—288 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Tutoia
125 bgs, Chemical Bank, Tutoia
440 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Tutoia
89 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Fortaleza
67 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortlaeza
614 bgs, Tutoia
CASEIN—2,544 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
2,000 bgs, J R Spellacy, Melbourne
CASSIA—83 bls, P H Petry, Rotterdam
519 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—689 bgs, Hollander Trading Corp, Port de Paix
305 bgs, Hollander Trading Corp, Jeremie
837 bgs, Hollander Trading Corp, Port Au Prince
80 bgs, Herbst Bros, Port Au Prince
251 bgs, Jeremie
CELERY SEED—145 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Marseille
CETYL STEARYL ALCOHOL—500 bgs, Theobald Industries, Liverpool
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—500 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHIRATA HERB—20 bdls, Calcutta
CHLORINATED RUBBER—300 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CITRONELLA OIL—160 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
20 dms, Givaudan Corp, Keelung
15 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Keelung
10 dms, Keelung
COALTAR DYES—8 dms, Toms River Cincinnati Chemical Works, Rotterdam
1 dm, Natural Nydegger, Rotterdam
51 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—659 tons, Bank of California, Manila
450 tons, E F Drew & Co, Cebu
450 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
434 tons, Manila
COPAL GUM—85 bgs, A Winterbourne & Co, Matadi
63 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Bangkok
296 bgs, Singapore
COPPER CYANIDE—60 dms, D Hauser, Hamburg
CORIANDER SEED—500 bgs, Port Lyautey
CREAM OF TARTAR—200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
m-p-CRESOL—54 dms, Koppers Co, Gothenburg
CUBE ROOT—1,120 bls, Rubber Corp. of America, Iquitos
CURARE—7 cs, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
CUTTLEFISH BONE—150 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Portimao
DAMMAR GUM—50 cs, O G Innes Corp, Bangkok
170 bgs, Singapore
25 cs, Singapore
EUCALYPTUS LEAVES—40 bls, Lisbon
OIL—20 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Kobe
FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
29 dms, J D Smith Interocean, Yokohama
18 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
1 dm, R S Reade, Yokohama
2 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—600 bgs, Lisbon
FUEL OIL—289,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
334,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
129,651 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
GALL—2 cks, Wilson & Co, Lyttelton
1 ck, Wilson & Co, Timaru
OX—1 dm, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Brisbane
GELATIN—60 bgs, Arles Co, Havre
290 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
GLYCERINE—400 dms, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe
100 dms, Bunge Corp, Kobe
GRAPHITE—100 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
GUANIDINE CARBONATE—45 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
GUAR GUM—1,980 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Karachi
GYPSUM—3,367 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Halifax
16,257 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
IODINE, CRUDE—80 kgs, North Atlantic Fertilizer & Chemical Co, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—5 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Cristobal
IRISH MOSS—200 bls, H Reifenberg, Havre
J ACID—62 dms, Atlantic Chemical Corp, Genoa
JUNIPER BERRIES—168 bgs, Leghorn
KARAYA GUM—67 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
33 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Bombay
120 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
LACTA—8 dms, E F Drew & Co, Hamburg
LAURIC ACID—150 dms, Procter & Gamble, Copenhagen
LEMON OIL—40 cs, National City Bank, Naples
40 hf cs, Ungerer & Co, Messina
1 dm, National City Bank, Vera Cruz
5 dms, Vera Cruz
LITHARGE—323 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LOCUST BEAN GUM—400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Portimao
MACE—17 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Hamburg
28 cs, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—1,200 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
SILICOFLUORIDE—50 cks, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
MANDARIN OIL—4 hf cs, George Lueders & Co, Messina
30 hf cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Messina
MANGROVE BARK—1,800 bgs, American Extract Co, Tumaco
MANNA—14 cs, F D Keller & Sons, Palermo
MERCURY—50 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
300 flks, Hanover Bank, Leghorn
700 flks, Cadiz
125 flks, Tampico
METHYL SALICYLATE—6 cans, Amersped Inc, Bremen
METHYLENE CHLORIDE—1,200 dms, Dow Chemical Co, Rotterdam
MONTAN WAX—334 bgs, Frank B Ross, Hamburg
133 bgs, J H Schroder, Bremen
MUSTARD SEED—250 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Copenhagen
500 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Copenhagen
MYROBALANS—800 bgs, River Plate Corp, Bombay
840 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—810 bgs, Koppers Co, Liverpool
NAPHTHOL—1 dm, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
NICKEL CHLORIDE—70 bgs, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Bremen
110 bgs, Browning Chemical Co, Bremen
100 bgs, Henley & Co, Hamburg
112 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Hamburg
SULFATE—90 bbls, Industrial Chemical Dye Co, Kristiansand
100 bbls, Amplex Chemical Co, Kristiansand
20 bbls, Tar Residuals Inc, Kristiansand
NUTMEG—38 bls, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
14 bls, East India Trading Co, Rotterdam
27 bls, Shippers Produce Corp, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Catz American Co, Colombo
625 bgs, Rotterdam
OJEFICIN POWDER—3 dms, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
PALM OIL—3 dms, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
488 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
204 tons, Procter & Gamble, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—299 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—32 chts, National City Bank, Colombo
69 hf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
102 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—60 bgs, Romer Exports, Lisbon
PARSLEYSEED OIL—3 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Rotterdam
PATCHOULI OIL—5 cs, A Verley & Co, Penang
PEATMOSS—900 bls, J E Bernard, Rotterdam
1,200 bls, D & M Lumber Corp, Gothenburg
1,000 bls, C Fafard, Gothenburg
1,170 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gothenburg
800 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Copenhagen
1,500 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
250 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,500 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
2,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
2,870 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
500 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—206 bgs, F Huber & Co, Tampico
630 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
140 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
30 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
70 bgs, J F Frank, Singapore
70 bgs, Volkart Bros, Singapore
70 bgs, George Uhe Co, Singapore
140 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
35 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
280 bgs, R J Spitz, Singapore
70 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
950 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
140 bgs, Nederslandsche Handel, Singapore
160 bgs, Cochin
440 bgs, Vera Cruz
768 bgs, Singapore
WHITE—70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
PEPSIN—11 dms, Copenhagen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—102,445 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Vera Cruz
264,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
104,988 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
142,400 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PIPERAZINE HYDRATE—20 dms, Genoa
POLLACKLIVER OIL—75 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
50 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
130 dms, J D Smith Interocean, Yokohama
20 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—176 cs, Colloids Inc, Kobe
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam

POTASSIUM CYANIDE—359 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
FERRICYANIDE—20 cks, Atlantic Raw Materials, Hamburg
PERCHLORATE—100 dms, C Hardy, Havre
RAPE SEED—320 bgs, Foreign & Domestic Sales Corp, Rotterdam
2,200 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Rotterdam
REMASTRAL, BLUE—8 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
RICE STARCH—160 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bremen
100 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Bremen
100 bgs, American Key Products, Bremen
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—3 dms, Felton Chemical Co, Iquitos
40 dms, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
6 dms, Estate Trading Co, Iquitos
2 dms, R S Arbib & Co, Iquitos
13 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Belem-Para
RUBIDIUM CARBONATE—2 cs, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Hamburg
RUE HERB—40 bls, Lisbon
SAGE OIL—8 cans, P H Petry, Hamburg
SALVA SCLARAE LEAVES—17 bls, Lisbon
SASSAFRAS OIL, ARTIFICIAL—20 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
SEEDLAC—116 bgs, Capitol Shellac Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, J H Schroder, Bangkok
500 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
500 bgs, Bangkok
SENNA LEAVES—50 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Colombo
SESAME SEED, HULLED—336 bgs, Barclays Bank, Alexandria
SODIUM p-AMINOSALICYLATE—40 dms, Genoa
BICARBONATE—1,200 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CARBONATE MONOHYDRATE—100 bgs, Merck & Co, Liverpool
CHLORITE—100 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
110 dms, Independent Chemical Corp, Hamburg
SILICOFLUORIDE—400 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Kobe
500 bgs, H Sundheimer, Hamburg
SULFATE, ANHYDROUS—2,300 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
SOLVENT N—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
SPEARMINT LEAVES—165 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Alexandria
SWORDFISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
TALC—572 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Bombay
5,155 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TALLOW ALCOHOL—11 kgs, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4,016 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,110 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Bangkok
550 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
3,340 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
TARTAR, RAW—282 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Marseille
TARTARIC ACID—110 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Marseille
600 kgs, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Palermo
THEOBROMINE—20 dms, Rotterdam
45 dms, Havre
THIAMINE MONONITRATE—20 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
THIONYL CHLORIDE—1 cs, Naftone Inc, Hamburg
THYMOL—20 cs, Henley & Co, Hamburg
TOPANOL A—2 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
UREA, SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, John D Walsh Co, Port Au Prince
VITAMIN B¹—136 dms, Nichimen Co, Kobe
C—30 dms, Nichimen Co, Kobe
VULCAN PINK—2 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
WAX—20 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Bremen
650 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
WITHERITE—447 bgs, Dunnington & Arnold, Newcastle on Tyne
WOOL GREASE—71 dms, W J Byrnes & Co, Nagoya
24 dms, Fanning Chemical Corp, Nagoya
50 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
WAX—9 kgs, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
ZINC CHLORIDE—698 dms, Leading Forwarders, Liverpool
ZINC-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—13 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool

Los Angeles

AGAR—22 cs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Shimizu
CELERY SEED—87 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Bombay
COPRA—1,000 tons, 1,120,000 lbs, American Trust Co, Kakao
8,480 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
2,240 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
1,500 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
62.14 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Jolo
1,000 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Dumaguete
400.52 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
232 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Nasipit
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Manila
2,100 long tons, American Trust Co, Tacloban
500 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Jagna
DAMMAR GUM—14 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam Inc, Singapore
MOLASSES—826 tons, Kakao
1,729 tons, National Molasses Co, Manzanilo
PALM OIL—410 tons, Dorward Trading Co, Belawan
PEPPER, BLACK—105 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—57,924 tons, Wilshire Oil Co, Mena al Ahmadi
28,192 tons, General Petroleum Corp, Puerto la Cruz
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, B C Ireland Inc, Buenos Aires
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—638 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
SEEDLAC—68 bgs, East Asiatic Corp, Bangkok
SHELLAC—336 bgs, Calcutta
UREA—700 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
WHITING—4,000 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—100 dms, Harper Roginson & Co, Manchester

Philadelphia

ALCOHOL—19 dms, Rohm & Haas, Bremen
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
ANTIMONY OXIDE—129 bgs, Nemet Co, Hamburg
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,940 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Lourenco Marques
1,200 bgs, National City Bank, Lourenco Marques
5,600 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
654 bgs, John Holt & Co, Lourenco Marques
600 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—1,200 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
CASEIN—962 bgs, Buenos Aires
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, R T French, Kobe
FLUORMINERAL—1,200 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Copenhagen
FUEL OIL—130,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
GYPSUM—820 bgs, Beway Co, Liverpool
6,315 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LICORICE ROOT—5,806 bls, Izmir
LITHARGE—442 bgs, Vera Cruz
MAGNESITE—1,130 tons, Split
MENTHOL—125 cs, Vicks Chemical Co, Santos
NAPHTHALENE—1,396 bgs, Barrett Division, Rotterdam
774 bgs, Barrett Division, Hull
701 bgs, Barrett Divison, Middlesbrough

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—857,572 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
181,658 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias
174,603 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
104,790 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
137,920 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
111,521 bbls, The Texas Co, Brighton
PHOSPHATE ROCK—3,250 tons, H J Baker & Bro, Curacao
POTASSIUM NITRATE—300 bgs, I M Sobin, Bremen
RAPE SEED—330 bgs, Phila Seed Co, Rotterdam
2,200 bgs, R T French, Rotterdam
440 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM BICARBONATE—490 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
UREA—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough

San Francisco

ALUMINUM OXIDE—128 kgs, Ceraplast Inc, Manchester
ANTIMONY REGULUS—40 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
BEEF EXTRACT—150 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
BLEACHING POWDER—100 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, London
BONEMEAL—200 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—1,000 bgs, D M Hicks Inc, Rotterdam
2,000 bgs, Bank of California, Rotterdam
FORMATE—375 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Glasgow
CASSIA—83 pkgs, Rotterdam
CHLORINATED RUBBER—200 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
COPRA—89 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
179 tons, Internatio Rotterdam, Cebu
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, Bank of California, Genoa
DEXTRIN—150 bgs, H B Fuller, Rotterdam
110 bgs, Adhesive Products Inc, Rotterdam
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—1,102 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Antwerp
1,600 bgs, Bank of the Southwest, Antwerp
NUTMEG—34 bgs, London
OLIVE OIL—52 dms, Malaga Oil Products, Buenos Aires
PEATMOSS—1,300 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—60 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Salinas Cruz
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—125,215 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Vancouver
87,562 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
120,000 bbls, Fletcher Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
40,365 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
31,558 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,530 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA—165 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bangkok
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—150 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
UREA—12 bgs, Antwerp
SYNTHETIC—13 tons, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
VITAMIN C—10 cs, Upjohn Co, Sydney
WHITING—2,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp

Additives Enforcement

—*Continued from page 3*

drafts of the food additives legislation was the fact that they did not believe the appeals procedure provided them with sufficient safeguards against possible arbitrary acts of the administrator. The bills called for appeals to the circuit courts under the administrative procedures act.

It was their view that the requirement that there be "substantial evidence" to support the finding of the administrator is too easily met. "Substantial" is an elastic term with as many shades of meaning as there are interpreters. It was because of this uncertainty that the food and chemical industries joined in advocating the bill last February for appeals on the safety of food additives to be taken under the declaratory judgments law.

It was readily admitted in legal circles last week that the effect of substituting the "clearly erroneous" rule for the "substantial evidence" rule would be difficult to evaluate. Some lawyers viewed it as a legalistic distinction rather than a difference in intent that would have to be spelled out by the congressional committees when they reported the bill.

How it might be applied to settle or at least compromise the appeals issue in the food additives legislation would have to await the clarification of the intent of the change. And in the light of this development, it is now considered unlikely that the congressional committees will press for early action on food additive control legislation while the issue of appeals procedure remains unsettled.

DuPont to Erect

—*Continued from page 5*

ing used in making more than 80 million sweaters last year. Now "Orlon" is moving at an accelerated pace into uses such as blankets, women's coatings, dresswear, blouses, men's hose, suits, slacks, sport shirtings, and children's outerwear. The company said:

"'Orlon' has been the company's fastest growing fiber, with sales now more than double the original 1952 capacity of 30 million pounds. Constant technological advances and improvements in 'Orlon' by duPont and its customers have been largely responsible for its outstanding growth."

DuPont's acetate plant has been in operation in Waynesboro since 1929 and employs 2,300 persons at present. The new plant will add several hundred new jobs.

This is the second time within a month that the company has announced plans for a new plant at an existing duPont location. A new nylon plant was recently scheduled to be built at the site of the company's rayon plant in Richmond, Va.

Work on the new facilities will begin late this year. The project is scheduled for completion late in 1957.

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- p-BROMOBENZYL CYANIDE
- 4-BROMOIMIDAZOL
- 4-BROMOPYRIDINE
- 5-BROMOSALICYLALDEHYDE
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US Has Put Up Total Of 82 Atomic Reactors

A total of eighty-two atomic reactors have been built in the United States, more than all the rest of the world combined.

This disclosure was made last week by Lewis M. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, at a dinner held in New York by the New York Board of Trade.

Mr. Strauss further revealed that 127 more reactors are either already under construction or planned in this country. "Of this total of 209 reactors," he said, "more than a third are power-producing types, either experimental or prototype."

As for "strictly civilian atomic power," the AEC program includes thirty reactors "in operation in the US, under construction or planned, for experimental or for actual full-scale use," he said.

Eighteen of these thirty plants will provide civilian commercial power for homes and industries. Fifteen of the eighteen plants, Mr. Strauss added, have received AEC approval, but the remaining three "involve proposals which the commission is studying and has not yet acted upon."

Selenium Filing Dates Are Established by BFC

Applications for licenses to export certain selenium commodities during the first quarter of 1957 may be filed with the Bureau of Foreign Commerce during the period December 3-17, it was announced last week.

The filing period applies to the following commodities:—selenium powder, metal, except selenium-bearing scrap material, salts and compounds, including selenium dioxide; salts of organic compounds; selenium containing pigments; selenium-containing rubber compounds, not of coaltar origin; selenous acid, and ferroselenium.

FDA Announces Revision Of Antibiotic Regulations

Regulations of the Food and Drug Administration relating to antibiotics have been amended to provide methods for testing and assaying, and for certification of a new drug—tetracycline and oleandomycin phosphate in capsule form.

The new preparation must meet all the requirements and procedures prescribed for tetracycline capsules, plus the addition of not less than 100 milligrams of oleandomycin as the phosphate salt. The certification period for the drug is twenty-four months.

AIChE to Hold Parley

The American Institute of Chemical Engineers will hold its annual meeting at the Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., December 9 through 12.

Bareco Offers New Ink

Bareco Wax Company Division of Petrolite Corporation, has been instrumental in the development of a new series of petroleum microcrystalline waxes designed specifically for use in the manufacture of carbon paper ink. The work was done in conjunction with the staff of Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio. The new waxes are prepared by the modification of mycrocrystalline wax and are to be marketed by Bareco under a trade name.

Procter & Gamble Elects Vice-Presidents of Division

Directors of Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, have elected vice-presidents to head three divisions of the company's operations.

They are:—H. Schuyler Cole, toilet goods division; Donald H. Robinson, overseas operations, and Mark Upson, food products division.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

The market appeared to show more interest last week as quantities of new-crop appeared on spot. Material such as both domestic mint oils, and Indian lemongrass, continued to show ease as the result of oversized crops. Lavender, on the other hand, stiffened even further than it had previously, reflecting the extensive storm and frost damage done to it earlier in the year. The lavender situation on spot tightened more by the tendency of local dealers to withdraw material from the market in order to evaluate source market developments. Reports from Europe have noted that Grasse prices are climbing swiftly. The damage done to crops earlier in the year were estimated at from 40 to 50 percent total destruction.

Ceylon citronella continued to follow the lead offered by Formosan quality (Java-type) oil and declined 2 cents per pound to an 86 cents spot listing. The over-all tone of citronella has been soft since the decline in shipping prices of Formosan oil some months back.

Chenopodium prices remained chained to the tightening position of the remnants of old crop material left on spot last week, dealers here reported. The new listing, $3.70 per pound, is 5 cents higher than the previous listing. The earlier figure also was an advance (20 cents per pound) over the figure of three weeks ago. The position of the market should change as soon as new-crop, which has just commenced distillation, begins to appear on spot. Until that time, the strength of the old crop will prevail.

Seeds and spices remained somewhat calm without any strenuous movement. Paprika continued the leader in this market with new material still unavailable from Spain. Some shipments later in the month are considered probable but even then the backlog of diminished stock on spot will take until the end of the year to replace, dealers claimed.

Vanilla beans, still listing for $8 to $8.50 in Bourbon quality, appear to be firming somewhat, though no real movement is expected in the immediate future.

Pepper still was down in listing for spot as well as abroad. Many factors have been considered responsible including heavy unloading of material into markets formerly held by local suppliers.

PriceTrends

Advanced

Oil, bois de rose, 10c. per lb.
Chenopodium, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, citronella, Ceylon, 2c. per lb.
Guaiacwood, 5c. per lb.
Spearmint, 20c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 14, 1955
138.29	138.30	137.85	134.84

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Bois de rose—This material, firming steadily for the past month, is now being listed by most dealers on spot at $3.35 per pound. This listing is a 10c. per pound advance over that of the week previous. However, though the present quotes are holding steady, many sources note shadings of the material continues. The strength of the official quote persists through the closer cooperation on the part of principle producers at primary markets to stabilize prices.

Citronella—Ceylon quality material shifted downward slightly last week as Formosan oil continued to hold the over all market to a soft tone. The new listing of 86c. per pound is 2c. less than the previous week's quotes. This reflects the trend that has been present for the past months. Little hope is held out for a variation in this movement. The first movement was the abrupt decline in Formosan quality material shipping prices about two months ago.

Chenopodium—This oil climbed in price on spot again last week dealers here reported. The new listing, $3.70 per pound is 5c. higher than previously listed. The movement, as the earlier 20c. per pound advance, continues to be made on the strength of reports from source that the carryover from last year is small. The distillation of newcrop, which should have just started, should give a new tone to the market for chenopodium. As soon as the new material begins to arrive on spot, there will no longer be a need to depend upon the remnants of the old year's oil for price levels.

Guaiacwood—This material slipped in price last week, dealers here reported. The new listing of $1.65 per pound is 5c. less than the previous spot quote. Easy supply is considered one of the responsible factors. Another is a soft tone in demand.

Lavender—The result of this oil firming on spot last week was the withdrawal on the part of some major dealers of their materials. This action reflects, it was noted, the serious damage done to crop at source earlier in the year. Current reports note that the marketable crop of lavender should only amount to about 40 to 50 percent of that of last years. Though little further information has been available as to just what the price shift at source has been, there is little question in the mind of dealers on spot that the shifts will be major and soon.

Ocotea Cymbarum—This oil continued to list on spot last week at 50c. per pound, one of the lowest levels it has ever reached, dealers here reported. The current level was reached after about nine months of steady decline. Along with other South American oils, ocotea cymbarum, began to soften a number of years back as a result of heavy production and a market over supplied. However, at present, with control of the bois de rose market beginning to show positive results, there is hope being held out for ocotea cymbarum. Greater resistance to further declines has been noted as well as a slight firmness in certain areas of the market.

Spearmint—The deadening effect of overly heavy production of domestic material in both this and peppermint oil resulted last week in further softening on spot. The current listing of spearmint is $4.30 per pound on the inside or 20c. less than previously quoted. Spearmint and peppermint first showed signs of easing when initial government reports showed domestic crops to be much heavier than last year's. The picture was further softened when a second report showed the crop to be even larger than the first had estimated.

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Period Ended Oct. 5

Anise Seed, 100 bags.
Arnica Montana Flowers, 177 bags.
Black Pepper (14 lots), 1,580 bags.
Cassia (46 lots), 5,161 bales.
Chillios (4 lots), 242 bags.
Cloves (12 lots), 1,371 bags.
Coriander Seed, 500 bags.
Cumin Seed, 300 bags.
Ginger Root, 173 bags.
Gum Karaya, (8 lots), 389 bags.
Mace (4 lots), 70 cases.
Nutmegs (8 lots), 321 bags.
Poppyseed, 100 bags.
Turmeric (2 lots), 224 bags.

Aromatic Chemicals

Soft tones continued in the citronella derivatives, i.e., the citronellols and citronellyls, as a result of sinking source material prices. No shift or variation is expected in this direction for some time. On the other hand, bois de rose, firming on spot and at source, has brought its source material up to firmer levels with it.

Paprika—The delay in shipment of the crop from Spain has caused an acute shortage in New York, one dealer here has reported. The crop, it was noted, is about a month late and the first deliveries of pods brought rather high prices. Even now the quantity of pods moving to grinders is light and strongly held. As a result

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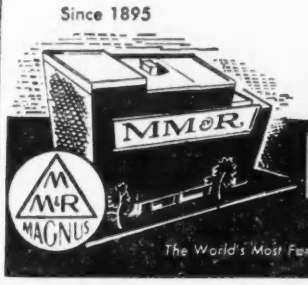

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Essential Oils

opening prices of new crop paprika are sharply higher than last year. It is expected, however, that the total production can equal last year's crop which was about normal in size. This could ultimately have a negative effect on the price level but first the backlog of demand here must be satisfied. It is doubted that any weakness can arise before the first of the year.

Two steamers, according to one dealer, are scheduled to call at Alicante October 12. Provided the Spanish government approves the samples of various grades in time, the first shipments can come on these ships.

Pepper—With only sporadic trading last week the list flattened out further, a dealer here reported. Spot lost from 1½c. to 2c. while losses in shipment positions were but fractional. A slight increase in demand developed for spot Malabar/Lampong at 28c. and Sarawak at 26½c. but just when it was thought that the market had found a resting level, Singapore displayed a certain eagerness to sell. At the close of the week the market was featureless. White held steady on spot and was only fractionally lower further out. The threat of a waterfront strike having been banned, at least until the end of October, it appeared that everyone had pretty well prepared for an emergency and when it failed to materialize, they found themselves with more of a position than was warranted by the slow offtake. In addition, foreign shippers had likewise anticipated a more active spot market at this time and a number of unsold shipments appeared on the market, a fact which did not help the situation either. In the face of all this, grinders let the market drift and seemed to hold out for still lower prices, meanwhile reportedly living off their inventories. Consumption is said to continue at last years level, another disappointing factor, while arrivals through August were almost the same as those of the like period of 1955.

A reversal of the present downward movement thus does not seem imminent, partly due to the very small short position among dealers, in contrast to previous years, but prices have not got very much further to slide and the market is not far from the 22c./26c. "floor" which proved rather solid early this summer.

The Sarawak and Lampong crops have played their major part by now, the next influence to be felt is the Malabar Crop. If India has no more than 18,000 to 20,000 tons to expect and if sales to Russia and other Soviet block countries plus increased home consumption should account for 12,000 to 14,000 tons, it may take more courage to be bearish than bullish, appearances to the contrary notwithstanding. (The exportable balance of Malabar from this crop is being estimated at hardly in excess of 2,500 tons). This feeling is supported by interest which developed last week in December through May deliveries, Malabar/Lampong with buyers in the 25c.-26c. per pound range.

Vanilla Beans—Though prices continued static over the past weeks, strength appears to be accumulating in some areas of this market, dealers on spot reported. Current listings on Bourbon quality vanilla beans are ranging from $8 to $8.50 and appear firm at that level.

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Coatings Materials

A slower rate of trading in prime pigments was reported last week. According to trade sources, this indicated that consumers were working off inventories after having bought heavily during the previous week. One producer of lead pigments reported that seventy-five percent of its October stock had already been sold, and that, as a result, a quiet market was expected for the remainder of the month. While some of the basic metals, notably copper, were easier in last week's market, all the pigments held steady to firm.

Synthetic resins and plasticizers continued to encounter lively fourth quarter buying interest. Diethyl and dimethyl phthalate were firmly maintained at recently advanced levels. Octyl phthalates, reduced 2c. per pound October 1, were steady despite sharply competitive market conditions.

Coatings shipments, as reported by the Department of Commerce, were valued at $146,788,000 during August as compared with $133,828,000 during the previous month. Production increased from 40,125,000 gallons in July to 45,203,000 gallons in August. Shipments in August, 1955, totaled $141,491,000.

PriceTrends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 14, 1955
100.30	100.30	100.14	97.46

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prime Pigments

Cadmium Colors—Cadmium mercury lithopones have been well received in this market and a consistently increasing volume of business has been reported. Selenides are still meeting heavy demand and have remained in short supply.

Carbon Black—Advances were posted October 1, bringing quotations to 7¼c. to 12c. per pound for paint quality channel black and 5¾c. to 6¾c. per pound for furnace blacks. These materials have encountered seasonally good demand since the start of the fourth quarter.

Chrome Colors — Prices of chromium oxide will be advanced on contract November 12 by a major producer to 44¾c. per pound in carlots and 45½c. per pound in less than carlots. Chrome green hydrated will be advanced to $1.20 per pound. These changes are already effective on spot. Other producers have not announced similar changes yet, but it was noted that last year at this time one manufacturer revised chrome color prices in November and others followed suit on January 1.

Copper Oxide—Quotations held steady and unchanged at 54c. per pound for black and 62½c. to 64½c. per pound for red. The price of copper was weak because of slow demand. According to one observer, fourth quarter buying interest from the automobile industry has been disappointing. This contrasts with other prime pigments and metals which have experienced brisk demand from that quarter.

Dry Colors—Price listings have been generally unchanged throughout the year. Market observers expect to see a number of revisions posted January 1. The pace of business has been moving up slowly and is expected to reach a substantial volume in November.

Lead Pigments—Buying interest fell slightly last week. According to trade sources, consumers were adjusting inventories after having bought heavily during the previous week. Apparently many satisfied their October requirements early in the month and will be out of the market until producers open their November books. One producer reported that 75 percent of its October stock had already been sold.

Litharge—Producers were still busy but demand had fallen off from the previous week's pace. Prices were steady and unchanged at 18c. per pound for carlots and 19c. per pound for less than carlots.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Prices were unchanged at the start of the fourth quarter with the exception of one variety which a major producer moved up 1c. per pound to 18¼c. in tankcars, 20¼c. in drums carloads, 22¾c. in lots of ten drums to one carload, and 21¼c. for 1 to 9 drums.

Maleics—Prices were steady at levels established at the beginning of the third quarter and earlier. While buying interest was seasonally brisk, observers noted sharp competition for available outlets.

Melamines—Price listings were left unchanged at the start of the fourth quarter. This, observers said, was the result of conflicting factors. On the one hand, a few raw materials had risen in price and for some producers labor costs had edged upwards. To some extent these factors were cancelled out by increased efficiency. Furthermore, to meet competition from new firms, producers have been willing to cut profit margins when necessary.

Phenolics—An advance of 1c. per pound was posted October 1 in response to sharp increases in production costs. Business during the month has generally been matching earlier expectations, and in some cases the sales pace has been better than expected.

Styrenes—As reported here previously, fourth quarter prices were cut fractionally as a measure to meet new competition.

Urea - Formaldehydes — Prices were steady and unchanged, while a firm undertone was contributed by increases in production costs. Buying interest was seasonally active and supplies were ample.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate — Drum differentials were increased October 1 by a major producer. Others had already made this move several months back. Current prices are considered firm by industry sources because of several cost increases—phthallic anhydride and alcohols—which became effective October 1. Business volume has been excellent since the start of the month, producers reported.

Dimethyl Phthalate—Quotations on this plasticizer and on diethyl phthalate were steady and unchanged at recently advanced levels. The brisk pace of business that commenced early in the month has been maintained.

Dioctyl Phthalate — Prices have been steadier and more uniform since reductions of 2c. per pound were posted. While competition for markets will remain keen, it is less likely to take the form of price shading, producers said. Since this plasticizer moves into many and varied outlets, sales of it are now reflecting the advanced production evinced by the economy as a whole. Supply levels are adequate for all market needs.

Tricresyl Phosphate—No price revisions have been made since early in the year, when an advance in cresylic acid was offset. Current quotations are steady against active and aggressive consuming interest. Supply levels are in good balance, reflecting the lower volume of production reported in recent months.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Trading was relatively quiet as consumers continued to restrict buying to prompt needs. Wholesale price of Argentine casein was unchanged and steady at

Coatings Shipments, Output: August

	Factory shipments Dollars		Reported production Gallons	
	August	July	August	July
Trade sales	$90,442,000	$83,592,000	23,950,000	21,406,000
Industrial sales, total	53,346,000	50,236,000	20,553,000	18,178,000
Paint and varnish	42,287,000	38,168,000	15,185,000	13,624,000
Lacquer	14,059,000	12,068,000	5,368,000	4,554,000
Overall totals	$146,788,000	$133,828,000	45,203,000	40,125,000

Total sales January through August: $1,083,944,000.

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Coatings Materials

22½c. to 23c. per pound, minimum carlot, duty paid. New Zealand was offered in a wide price range, but was generally quoted at 24c. to 26c. per pound.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs)

	Fri. Oct. 5	Mon. Oct. 8	Tues. Oct. 9	Wed. Oct. 10	Thur. Oct. 11
Drums—					
E	...	...	$8.25	...	...
K	...	...	8.25	...	...
M	$8.20	...	...	...	...
N	...	...	...	$8.38	...
WG	8.49	...	...	8.53	...
WW	8.73§	...	...	8.78	...
Bags—					
K	...	...	8.18	8.15	...
M	...	$8.11	...	8.16§	...
N	8.20	...	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended October 5)— WW, $8.35; M or better, $7.75

Sales, USDA

1,014*	395*	554*	488*	...

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs)

Price	.555	.563	...	.555	...
Sales	8,000¶	11,000¶	...	16,000¶	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars., 63½c., l.c.l. 75c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—Numbers 1 and 2 crude are in close balance but all other grades are amply available. A good fourth quarter is expected, since the decline in residential construction is apt to be more than offset by industrial construction.

Barytes — Producers held quotations steady at levels advanced $4 per ton October 1. The carlot price is $49 per ton, while the ex-warehouse, l.c.l. price is $70.85 per ton.

Gilsonite — No further word has been received on the projected seven to eight percent price increase in Gilsonite. As reported previously, this advance will probably be posted before the end of the year. A recently signed labor contract is the main factor accounting for the advance. Fairly close balance of supply and demand continues to characterize this market. Industry sources have feared shortages from time to time but none have developed.

Gypsum — Domestic mine output of crude gypsum and calcined gypsum during the second quarter of 1956 increased ten percent over the same period of last year, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Mines. Output of crude was 2,845,955 short tons as compared with 2,588,873 short tons previously. Calcined gypsum production amounted to 2,366,817 short tons as compared with 2,148,370 short tons previously.

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Jobs & People

Associated Metals & Minerals Corporation, New York — **Emanuel Sonnenschein** has joined Associated Metals as head of its chemical and fertilizer department.

Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.—**Adrian J. Stewart,** technical representative for the Atlas chemicals sales office in Atlanta, Ga., has been shifted to the international chemical sales department in Wilmington. Succeeding him in Atlanta is **Robert L. Herman, jr.**

Baker Castor Oil Company, New York—**James D. Wilson** has been added to Baker's sales service staff as head of its plastics and rubber laboratories. **Louis E. Machado** has joined the firm's commercial development staff as assisting chemist of the quality control department.

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York—**George Magnus** and **Everett Mailey** have joined the development department at Carbide's South Charleston, W. Va., plant.

Columbia - Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa. — **Dr. William G. Krochta** and **Dr. Donald A. Reich** have been made senior research chemists at Columbia-Southern's Barberton, Ohio, chemical producing facility.

Devoe & Raynolds Company, Louisville, Ky. — **J. H. Rodenbush** and **J. T. Chattin** have been appointed district managers of Devoe's recently-realigned eastern district in New York and the newly-established middle Atlantic sales district in Philadelphia, respectively.

Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio—**Dr. Louis M. Wise** and **Dr. H. Joseph Sharkey** have been added to Emery's research staff.

Escambia Chemical Corporation, New York—**William F. Christie** has been named sales representative of Escambia's plastics division for the middle Atlantic states, while **James M. Martin** has been appointed to a similar post in New England.

Meer Corporation, New York—**Raymond E. Champlin,** for the past four years in Meer's sales department in New York, has been transferred to the company's Chicago office.

Minerals & Chemicals Corporation of America, Menlo Park, N. J. —**Joseph R. Meehan** has been assigned to the Minerals & Chemicals agricultural chemicals department.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Dr. Philip C. Hamm,** project leader in herbicidal research for the research department of Monsanto's organic chemicals division, has been appointed to the position of scientist to continue his studies in the general field of plant physiology. **James F. Adams** and **Dr. C. William Roos,** project leaders in the chemical enginering section of the same unit, have been promoted to group leaders in charge of engineering and economic evaluations and engineering research, respectively.

National Lead Company, New York—**Ernest R. Dondorf,** manager of metal purchases for National Lead, has completed fifty years of company service.

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York—**Billy Dean Scallorn,** a chemical engineer, has been added to the technical staff of Stauffer's Hammond, Ind., plant.

Winthrop Laboratories, New York—**Dr. Maurice G. Wynes** has been made an assistant director of medical research for Winthrop.

Synco Develops Resin For Fireproofing Paper

Fire-proof paper that will also withstand outdoor exposure is now possible by the use of "Synco 85," a new impregnating resin, it was announced by Robert F. Gager, vice-president of Synco Resins, Inc., at the opening of new research facilities in Bethel, Conn.

Papers can be made completely flame proof and self-extinguishing, Mr. Gager added. On continued exposure to direct flame, the only effect is charring at the point of contact and there is no "after glow" or "punking." These papers show the increased strength and heat and chemical resistance characteristic of phenolic-impregnated materials.

While these papers are resistant to high humidity, according to Mr. Gager, good resistance to water immersion or outdoor exposure is obtained by the use of a light size coat.

Papers produced with this new Synco resin, stated Mr. Gager, are of interest in air filters where filtering ability is maintained after repeated exposure to direct flame.

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XX-55	SPICULES MULTI-FACETS JACKS	MEDIUM	17
XX-503	ROUNDS	LARGE	11
XX-505	SPICULES MULTI-FACETS	MEDIUM LARGE	18
XX-601	ACICULARS	MEDIUM LARGE	14

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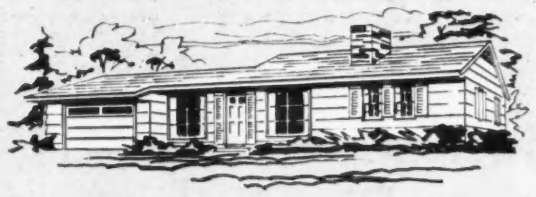

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Lehigh-635	35	ACICULAR	13
Lehigh-250	80	BLENDED	12

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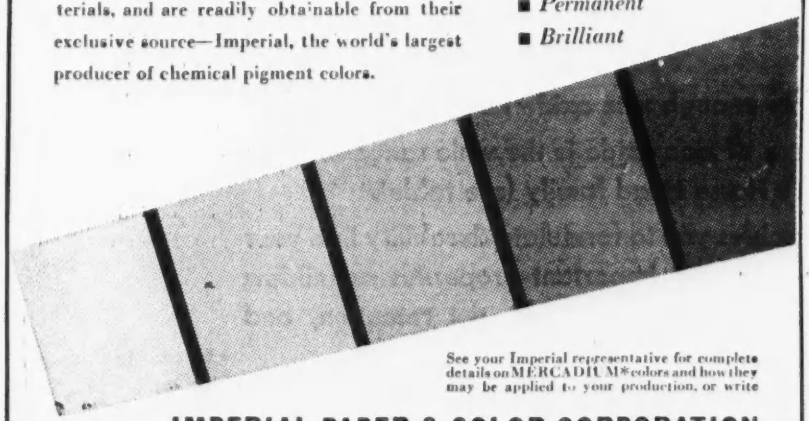

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*Patent applied for Trademark

Naval Stores Seen Influenced by Events Abroad

—Continued from page 4

more than the mere size of the production. Chinese rosin is offered in the major world markets at prices 8-10 percent below those of the next cheapest origin. Chinese rosin has, consequently, made substantial inroads on sales by all other producing countries, mostly of medium grade rosin, mainly to the paper industry which, incidentally, appears to be the only industry in which rosin consumption can be expected to increase steadily.

"There is the prospect, of course, that as China's industrialization develops and her own domestic requirements of rosin increase, offerings for export will decrease, as was the case with Russia," Mr. Meyer went on. "In that event, Chinese export prices may be raised to world levels. For the time being, however, we have to recognize that Chinese export sales of rosin are one of the major factors in the world naval stores trade.

"Incidentally," Mr. Meyer said in concluding his remarks on China, "the Russians and the Chinese seem to keep each other well informed about their respective sales and offerings. Russia has offered this year thus far in western Europe only 1,000 tons of rosin for October/December shipment and 5,000 tons of turpentine, of which 3,000 have been taken."

Advancing to his second point, Mr. Meyer said, "The Hercules Powder Company announced recently that it will enter the wood Naval stores industry in Mexico. A plant of moderate size for the recovery and utilization of pine stumps will be built in the State of Michoacan. Yearly production of this plant is expected to be 12,000 tons of wood Rosins and liquids combined. Mexico has ample pine forests which are partly worked for gum naval stores production now. The development of a wood naval stores industry is a logical step, but it remains to be seen how the new venture will cope with problems such as the extraction of stumps in this mountainous territory and the high cost of transportation of the stumps to the plant.

Production Seen Higher

"Mexico has produced over the last few years approximately 25,000 tons of gum rosin and 6,000 tons of gum turpentine per year. This year's crop is expected to be 10 percent higher, and production during the next three years may increase by another 10 percent each year since it is planned to turpentine unworked territory.

"Half of the Mexican rosin crop is used domestically, mostly in the soap industry. The use of rosin in the soap industry is beginning to decline in Mexico as it already has in many other countries because detergents replace soap bars. Therefore, unless new rosin consuming industries should be established in Mexico soon, the increased gum naval stores and the new wood naval stores production may force Mexican sellers to become much more active in the export field; this even if Hercules should divert part of their export orders from this country to Mexico," Mr. Meyer stated.

Coming to his third point, Mr. Meyer said:—"We all know that an extremely severe winter and an unusually cold and rainy summer have reduced gum naval stores production in France by about 37 percent, in Portugal by 20-25 percent, in Spain by 15 percent and in Greece by 10-15 percent. It is not generally realized, however, that some of these countries may find it impossible or even undesirable to bring their productions back up to the previous level.

"Some of the younger turpentine workers in France found it impossible to earn

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a living on this year's reduced production and took jobs in other fields. It might prove difficult to get these workers back into the woods. Also, quite a few of the younger turpentine workers have been called into military service in connection with the emergencies in Algeria and the Suez Canal; these workers, too, upon release from military service may hesitate to return to the woods.

"In whichever way this question is solved, facts are that at the present time turpentine labor in France consists mainly of older folks, and this is not particularly conducive to an increase of production in the years to come. It likewise remains to be seen what effect the five Kraft paper mills and the find of oil in the Landes pine forests will have upon naval stores labor and production," Mr. Meyer went on.

"The situation in Portugal has to be considered from an entirely different angle. Production this year has been cut by 20-25 percent, but Portugal's carryover of rosin from last year's crop was so heavy that Portugal still has 40,000 tons of rosin to sell which is more than was left at this time last year. The primary reason for this year's slow sales of Portuguese rosin are Chinese competition and disposal of the English stockpile of 7,000 tons of American rosin; England has traditionally been the largest buyer of Portuguese rosin.

Portuguese Are Confident

"The Portuguese are confident that they will be able to dispose of this year's rosin supplies at advantageous terms, but they may take pause and consider whether next year they should bring their production back up to the level of previous years. Over there, increased production has always meant higher prices for leases, which would seriously impair the producers' competitive position in the world markets. Under normal circumstances, a smaller production makes it difficult to operate processing plants economically.

"In Portugal, however, the three largest producers, comprising about 75 percent of the Portuguese gum naval stores production, merged first their sales departments and then their plants into one organization which has now taken over all of the assets of the parent companies. An organization controlling such a large part of the country's production may find it economically possible and even advantageous to operate on a smaller crop, a feat never accomplished in this country. The increasing pulp wood requirements of the Portuguese Kraft mill and the expanding Portuguese timber trade, may also have an influence upon the size of the Portuguese naval stores crop in the years to come," Mr. Meyer said.

"In deciding upon the size of their crops, the European producing countries will certainly also bear in mind that more efficient marketing made possible through their common, centralized marketing organization may conpensate them for smaller crops. In 1953, contacts were established between Spanish and Portuguese processors with a view towards coordinating their marketing activities abroad. These efforts were approved and supported by the respective governments, and a group of Spanish processors controlling 90-94 percent and of Portuguese processors controlling 70-75 percent of their respective countries' crops reached agreement on prices and marketing policies; recently, these two groups even decided on certain joint investments.

"A number of French sellers representing between 30 percent and 40 percent of the French crop, cooperates with the Spanish/Portuguese group, and efforts are under way to have Greek exporters join. The primary purpose of this arrangement is to stabilize the market by eliminating reckless competition and to assure producers, processors and buyers alike of fair and stable prices. Feelers have been extended to ascertain whether the American naval stores industry would be prepared to cooperate with this European group. Obviously, this is impracticable. Nevertheless, naval stores sellers in this country whose marketing know-how in some instances goes begging and is confined to swapping dollars and to undercutting their competitors' prices by a few cents, might wish to take time out to reflect upon European marketing methods," Mr. Meyer stated.

Regarding the fourth possible factor, Mr. Meyer said, "Tall oil has often been represented as the nemesis of gum rosin, at least as long as tall oil rosin production increases faster than wood rosin production decreases. I cannot subscribe to this theory. Certainly not as far as exports are concerned.

Exporting More Specialty Rosins

"The wood naval stores producers are exporting more and more specialty rosins which leave better profit margins and have found wide consumer acceptance. Exports of medium grade straight wood rosins are declining. This is sound, constructive merchandising in view of the decreasing stump supply," Mr. Meyer went on.

"Consumers abroad seem to prefer the uniform quality, grading, high melting point and other desirable properties of pale grades of American gum rosin to pale gum rosins of other origin. On mediums, however, price is the deciding factor; our price for medium grades of gum rosin are not competitive with those of other origins, and our export business in medium grades of gum rosin is shrinking.

"It would seem to me that tall oil rosin at present price levels could and should secure a major portion of the world trade in medium grade rosins and thus fill the void left by the virtual elimination of these grades from our export business.

"As a matter of fact, the question is not whether tall oil rosin can be sold abroad, but rather whether sufficient quantities will be made available for export, since a substantial part of our tall oil rosin production will have captive uses in this country.

"Tall oil rosin, therefore, seems to be a desirable and welcome addition to the line of naval stores which we have to offer to the world." Mr. Meyer concluded.

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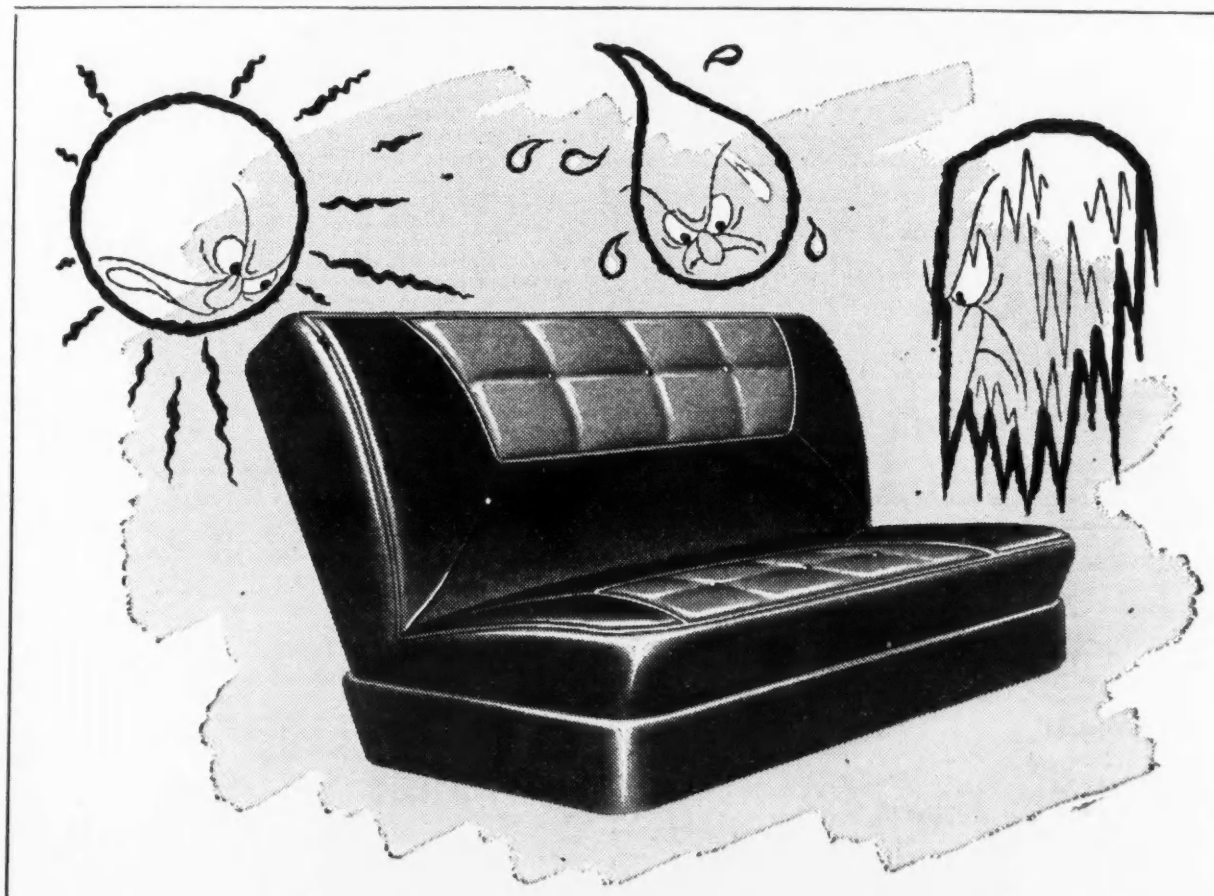

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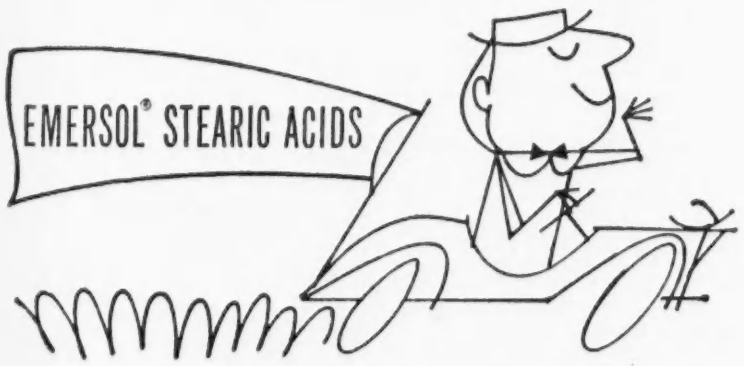

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Firmness of edible grades continued to feature the oils and fats market. Cottonseed, corn and soybean oils were advanced sharply under active demand for domestic and export account. Peanut oil also was higher. Crude coconut oil was easy and slightly lower with copra.

Increased demand for tallow strengthened the market and moderate sales for dealers account took place at slightly higher prices. Soapers showed little interest in replacements. Export inquiry was reported practicall, nil due in part to resale stocks in Europe at lower prices. Lard was quiet and unchanged.

Linseed oil demand was slow, while withdrawals against current contracts continued in active request. Trading in other drying oils was light and spotty. Tung oil continued weak and moderate sales were reported at a fractional decline. Oiticica was inactive and nominal. Demand for Brazilian castor oil was quite active at unchanged prices. The tone of this market was firmer reflecting the higher cost of oil from India. Export inquiry for crude menhaden oil was fairly active at price concessions, but producers turned low bids. Refined fish oil demand was confined to small lots for fill-in needs. Rapeseed oil on spot was scarce and nominal. New crop oil was available for November-December delivery.

The Department of Agriculture has announced that 42 authorizations for oil and fats purchases to foreign countries under PL 480 through October 1 totaled about $175 million, including ocean transportation charges. This total was divided as follows: Lard, $19 million; cottonseed or soybean oils, $105 million; cottonseed, soybean oils or lard, $45 million and other fats and oils, $6 million.

PriceTrends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Oil, corn, crude, ½c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, 1c. per lb.
refd., 1c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Copra, $1.50 per ton.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 14, 1955
116.97	117.28	115.40	104.31

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Trading was reported confined to actual needs. Domestic grades were quotably unchanged. No. 1 Brazilian was active and ranged from 18c. to 18¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt, as to seller.

Coconut—Crude was unsteady. Prompt shipment was sold at 10¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, and offered at 12c., New York.

Corn—Market was stronger. Crude was sold at 13½c. and 14c. asked per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined also was higher at 17.09c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Active demand from refiners and exporters boosted futures sharply last week. Prices reached new highs for this move. Active buying brought liberal short covering and caught stop loss orders. Hedging continued meager and was a contributing factor. October tenders increased to 113 contracts and were readily stopped by exporters. Cash oil was stronger with crude. Refined salad was boosted to 17⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt shipment.

Crude cottonseed oil was higher, with sales reported at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, mills, in the Valley; 13¾c. Waco, and 13½c. Lubbock. Bids were reported at 13½c. in the Carolinas.

Cotton crop was forecast at 13,268,000 bales as of September 1 by the Department of Agriculture compared with 13,115,000 bales, August 1 and 1955 production of 14,721,000 bales. The 10-year average (1945-54) is 13,098,000 bales. The prospective crop would be about 5,477,000 tons of cottonseed compared with last year's production of 6,038,000 tons, according to the department.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Thursday, October 11, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		—Cents per pound—		
Oct.	203	15.73	15.00	15.70@15.73
Dec.	595	15.95	15.00	15.92S
Jan.	3	15.50	15.46	15.80@16.05
Mar.	377	15.95	15.35	15.93S
May	454	15.98	15.45	15.96S
July	176	15.95	15.44	15.88@15.94
Sept.	9	15.75	15.15	15.70@15.77

Total sales and switches, 1,817 contracts.

Linseed—Market was quiet and quotably unchanged. Trading in oil continued confined to actual needs. Deliveries against current contracts continued in excellent demand. Raw oil was quoted at 12.7c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, October forward delivery.

Flaxseed—The government crop report placed flaxseed production at 51,948,000 bushels, as of October 1, compared with 50,000,000, September 1 and 1955 production of 41,000,000 bushels. The 10-year average is 38,000,000 bushels. Stocks on farms on October 1, were 30,341,000 bushels, compared with 20,367,000 bushels in 1955 and 10-year average of 18,628,000 bushels.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed bids returned to preceding level, following a shortlived dip of 3c. per bushel. No. 1 flaxseed was quoted at $3.25 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Crushers succeeded in "shaking loose" increased bookings ahead of the 3c. dip, but total volume was less than anticipated and offerings continued light following the return to $3.25. Trade noted with interest the increase of 1,622,000 bushels in government estimate of flaxseed production, indicating that frost damage was not as great as some had expected. Government estimate was placed at 51,948,000 bushels, the second largest crop on record. Weather has been good for harvesting of late flaxseed and the nearby forecast was favorable, but producers apparently found storage space for a substantial share of the crop. Offerings in the cash market totaled 143 cars, while to-arrive bookings were up to 305 cars and 137,400 bushels in trucks. Arrivals for all accounts amounted to 750 cars, against 518 cars a year ago. Shipments totaled 57 cars, the same as last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts 1956-57	Receipts 1955-56	Shipments 1956-57
Past week	1,350,000	906,500	102,600
Since Sept. 1	7,724,600	8,377,250	826,200

Peanut—With stocks scarcer, crude was sold at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment and 16c. asked. Refined also was higher at 19½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt.

The government report forecast the peanut crop at 1,491,350,000 pounds as of October 1, against 1,445,000,000, September 1 and 1955 production of 1,565,000,000. The 10-year average is 1,810,000,000 pounds.

Rapeseed—Trading was slow. Supplies for nearby delivery were light and quoted nominally at 20c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt, and at 18c., same basis, November-December delivery.

Soybean—Trend of prices was upwards and advanced sharply due to active demand from refiners and exporters. Crude was sold up to 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur, October through December and 12⅜c. January-March. Refined salad was higher at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

The government crop report indicated soybeans crop at 470,064,000 bushels as of

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures (new contract) in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Thursday, October 11, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		—Cents per pound—		
Dec.	1	12.38	12.38	12.39@12.52
May	31	12.31	12.23	12.30@12.40
July	5	12.10	12.10	12.17@12.21

Total sales, 37 contracts.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

October 1 against 462,000,000. September 1 and 1955 production of 371,000,000. The 10-year average is 254,000,000 bushels. Yield per acre was 22.4 bushels compared with 19.9 bushels last year.

Soybean stocks on farms October 1 totaled 1,975,000 bushels, compared with 3,931,000 bushels in 1955 and 10-year average of 2,346,000 bushels.

Tung—Market was easier. Trading was reported spotty, with sales at 22¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were lower ranging from 23¾c. to 24½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oils Market

Los Angeles.—Brisk activity was reported for edible oils with all quotations advanced from the preceding week. Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:

Castor, No. 1, 24c. per pound, l.c.l., drums included; No. 3, 21¾c. per pound, same basis; dehydrated, bodied, 28.6c. per pound, same basis; dehydrated, unbodied, 27.1c. per pound, same basis. Coconut, crude, 10¾c. per pound. Corn, crude, 14c. per pound, asked; refined, 17¼c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 13½c. per pound, California; refined, 16¼c. per pound. Linseed, 12.7c. per pound. Peanut, crude, 16c. asked per pound, Southeast mill; refined, 19½c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific Coast. Soybean, crude, 12½c. per pound, Decatur; refined, 15⅞c. per pound. Tung, 22¼c. per pound, f.o.b. New York.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—This market continued nominal at $155 to $156 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports. Trading was reported inactive. Offerings were scarce and firmly held.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	322,950	.....
Previous week	207,000	.....
Corresponding week, 1955	195,600	.....
Total this year	35,576,610	59,099,000
Corresponding period, 1955	62,379,210	91,774,000

Cocoa Butter—This market was higher and ranged from 53c. to 56c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Copra—Trading was reported slow. Shipments were unsettled and quoted at $151 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Market was steadier with tallow. Trading was slow both for domestic and export account. Yellow grease was higher at 6⅝c. to 6¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, as to acid content. Choice white, all hog was held at 8c. to 8⅛c., same basis.

Lard—Trading was restricted to prompt requirements. Market was fairly steady. Cash lard was quoted at 11.65c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Extra remained steady and ranged from 18¼c. to 18½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Oleo stearine was maintained at 12½c. to 12¾c., same basis.

Tallow—Improved trading, chiefly for dealer account was transacted at an ⅛c. advance. Bleachable fancy was sold at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra at 7¼c. and special, 7c. No. 1 was quoted at 6¾c. per pound, same basis. Soapers were on the sidelines. Export interest continued light, with bids about ½c. below asking prices. Fancy tallow was offered at 9c. per pound, drums, f.a.s.

Tallow Futures

Sales and prices of bleachable tallow futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Thursday, October 11, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		——Cents per pound——		
Oct.	2	7.65	7.60	7.65@7.75
Dec.	1	7.65	7.65	7.65@7.75
May	2	7.70	7.70	7.65@7.75

Total sales, 5 contracts.

Fish Oils

Cod—Fairly active trading was noted for prompt shipment. Sales of tanked oil were reported at 11c. per pound, drums, exdock. Offers were moderate and maintained at this figure. Oil on spot ranged from 11¾c. to 12c., drums as to quantity.

Menhaden—Slow export interest continued to affect business. Crude was unchanged and nominal at 8¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works. Trading in refined grades was light and spotty, mainly for actual needs. Light pressed oil was offered at 12c. per pound, tankcars, New York and was shadable.

Los Angeles.—Trading was spotty for early production crude sardine oil, with sales at 8¾c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro, with larger producers holding oil for a 9c. level. The sardine season officially opened in Southern California waters October 1; fishing operations began October 8 with an estimated catch between 1,500 and 2,000 tons as compared to 4,000 tons for the opening night last season. Production was limited in the Monterey-San Francisco Bay area with no trading reported.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal—Increased offers and slow demand created an easier tone.

Minneapolis.—This market weakened, under pressure of re-sale offerings. Buying of deferred position increased, but demand, generally, was only fair. Quotations were $1 lower and supplies were plentiful. Shipping directions were described as good. Extracted type linseed meal, 36 percent protein, was quoted at $51 to $51.50 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for October forward shipment. Expeller meal, 32 percent protein, continuing in tight supply, held at $61.50 for December forward.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1956-57	1955-56
Past week	19,020,000	15,300,000
Since Sept. 1	77,400,000	106,921,000

Waxes

Beeswax—Crude continued strong and nominal due to the scarcity of offers from primary sources. African and Brazilian crude was merely nominal at 72c. per pound, ex-dock, New York. Refined grades were unchanged and firm.

Candelilla—Holders of small spot stocks accepted orders only from regular spot customers. Offers from Mexico were reported nil.

Carnauba—Trading was confined to small lots for actual needs. All grades on spot were quotably unchanged and steady, reflecting the strength of replacements from Brazil.

Japan—This market was quiet, but firm due to the higher cost of replacements from Japan. Stocks on spot were light and ranged from 49c. to 50c. per pound, as to seller and quantity.

Western Chemists to Meet

The Western Chemical Market Research Group will meet October 18 at Marine's Memorial Club, San Francisco. Cecil S. McIlroy, of California Ink Company, will speak on "Today's Rotogravure Inks."

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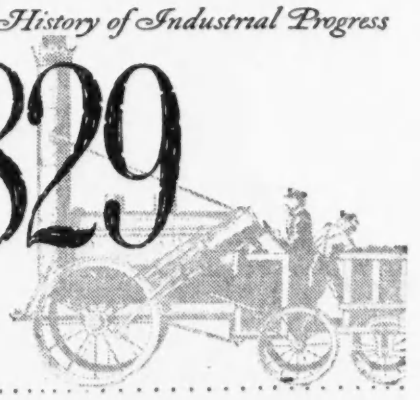

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Freeport Sees No Sulfur Concentration

—Continued from page 4

passed by congress in 1953. The federal government will receive royalties at the rates fixed by congress on all the sulfur produced.

Freeport officials called atten ion to the fact that the sulfur, which Humble discovered after obtaining the leases, is needed for American industry.

"Unless the government undertakes to cancel leases made years ago and go into the sulfur business itself, the sulfur must be produced by a private company," they contended.

Freeport, by reason of its extensive experience in the Gulf Coast marshlands, is the best qualified organization in the world to undertake a project of such difficulty and complexi y, it was maintained.

Freeport, it was noted, will assume great risks to build a plant and produce sulfur in forty-five feet of water six miles out to sea. Efficient operation, it was added, will, of course, result in a greater return to the federal government.

Officials of the sulfur company stated that there is no basis for any suggestion that operation of the offshore properties by Freeport would promote "economic concentration" in the industry.

Competition Seen Vigorous

Even the most cursory examination of the sulfur industry, they declared, will show that competition is vigorous and expanding. Several new producers have entered the field in recent years, it was pointed out, and others are preparing to do so at an early date. There now are about fifty-five US producers of sulfur in elemental or other forms.

Moreover, Freeport officials added, sulfur is a world commodity sold in world markets against increasing competition from foreign sources, particularly in Mexico. Total free world output of sulfur in all forms last year is estimated at 15,250,000 tons, of which Freeport produced 2,095,000 tons.

CCDA Sets Meeting

—Continued from page 7

"The Ban Development Story—Product, People and Planning."

During the afternoon the following panel discussions will be held:—"Market Developments in Large Volume Chemicals in the Soap and Detergent Industry," with Dr. W. E. Elwell, of Oronite Chemical Company, as chairman; "Specialty Chemical Market Development in the Soap and Detergent Industry," with C. Pacifico, of American Alcolac Corporation, as chairman; "Application Research by the Supplying Industries in the Field of Soaps and Detergents," with Dr. A. Steele, of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Company, as chairman and "Establishing New Consumer Prooducts in the Soap and Detergent Industry," with R. E. Horsey, of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., as chairman.

Prof. C. R. Whittlesey, of Wharton School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania, will speak at the banquet during the evening.

Platers' Use of Nickel Is Surveyed by BDSA

A survey of the use of nickel by the domestic plating industry was started last week by the Business and Defense Services Administration. Results will be incorporated in a report to congress December 31.

The platers are asked to report on their receipt of nickel anodes and nickel salts for the years 1948, 1949, 1950, 1954, 1955 and the month of January-September, 1956. Receipts of nickel anodes will also be reported according to three sources:—plating supplies at market prices, plating at premium prices, and "other sources."

Nickel salts receipts will be reported as coming from plating suppliers and "other sources," and will include nickel sulfates, nickel chloride and nickel carbonate.

$82.7 Million Expansion

—Continued from page 7

supply the increasing demands of present customers.

Mr. Carpenter said that Mexican gas will be available at the rate of 115 million cubic feet per day initially with the contract providing for this volume to be increased up to 200 million cubic feet per day as additional reserves in the fields covered by the contract are developed.

Additional supplies of gas have been purchased along the route of a new 30-inch line which will extend from Beaumont to McAllen, Tex., on the Rio Grande and connect Texas Eastern's 5,700 mile pipeline network with a line being built by Mexican authorities to the international border.

Construction will start immediately, Mr. Carpenter said, on the facilities authorized today. These include approximately 422 miles of thirty-inch pipeline extending from McAllen to Texas Eastern's Vidor, Tex., compressor station; approximately 45 miles of twenty-four-inch pipe connecting Texas Eastern's existing line near Provident City, Tex., to the new line; pipeline loops totaling about seventy-seven miles at various locations along the existing thirty-inch system; approximately 147 miles of supply and sales laterals; new and additional compression facilities totaling 32,250 horsepower; and approximately twenty sales measuring and regulating stations. The project should be completed by the fall of 1957, he added.

At the same time, FPC granted authorization to Texas Eastern Penn-Jersey Transmission Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Texas Eastern, for the construction and lease to the parent company of new and additional compression facilities totaling approximately 33,300 horsepower, Mr. Carpenter stated.

The hearings scheduled to start October 29 will relate to the company's proposal to remove a 1,168 mile segment of the Little Big Inch line from natural gas service so that it may be converted to a common carrier of petroleum products.

Prior to removal, Texas Eastern would construct additional facilities so that natural gas service could be maintained at current levels without the Little Big Inch line.

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Baker Perkins, Size 18; 300 gal. working capacity; Hydr. Tilt.

Baker Perkins, Size 17, 200 gal. working capacity; Power Tilt.

W. & P. Type, Size 15; 100 gal. working capacity; Screw Tilt.

Baker Perkins, Type 316 S/S Cascade Mixer; 625 gal. Charge; Cont.

W. & P. Type Lab., Size 6½" x 5¼" x 5¼"; double Sigma Arms.

Reactors

Heavy Duty Steel Reactor; 600 gal. 5' x 6'; Steam Jacketed; anchor agitator.

Pfaudler Glass Lined; Jkdt. Agitated up to 1,000 gal.

Blaw Knox Stainless; Jktd./Agtd.; 8' x 7'6".

Stainless 5,000 Gal. 10' x 9'6"; agitated 40 HP.

Filter Presses

Shriver 24" in Stainless; 21 chambers; 4 eye.

Shriver 36" Steam Jacketed; C. I. 29 chambers.

Shriver 42' Cast Iron; closed delivery.

Drum Dryers

Buflovak Chrome Plated Lab. Flaker or Drum Dryer; 12" x 18" complete with all accesseries.

Bagley & Sewall Double Drum Dryer 28" x 60"; 73 sq. ft. surface.

Buflovak Model D Double Drum Dryer; 32" x 72"; complete.

Buflovak 42" x 100" Double Drum Dryer; S.S. Hood; complete accessories.

Vacuum Chamber Dryers

Devine No. 23; Double Door; 59" x 78"; 13 shelves; 356 sq ft. with Condenser, Receiver, Vacuum Pump, etc.

F. J. Stokes No. 128 B; 24" x 24", complete with Receiver, Pump, etc.

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Smith 20,000 Gal. Stainless Lined Pressure Tanks; 10' x 30'.

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Stainless Hor. Oval Tank (Milk Truck Type) 3,500 Gal. 21' long.

Patterson Steel Jacketed Agitated Kettles; 1500 Gal. 6'7" x 7', 2300 Gal. 7'4" x 7'6".

Evaporators

Zaremba Double Effect INCONEL; 430 sq. ft.; Calandria Swenson Multiple Effect; 3000 to 5000 sq. ft. per effect.

Majonnier Stainless Steel Vacuum Pan; 3' x 10'.

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Sharples Model C 27 D-Hydrators (2).

Sharples Model H2 Nozzlejector 15HP XPL.

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3—Pfaudler Model RM 1000 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors 50# internal, 90# jacket pressure.

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6—500 gallon 316 S.S. closed jacketed kettles.

1—Struthers-Wells 4'6" dia. x 16' high, 316 S.S. single effect Evaporator 375 sq. ft. Calandria.

1—Tolhurst 48" Suspended type Centrifugal, rubber covered, perforated basket, bottom discharge, 15/3.75 HP, 720/360 rpm

1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended type Centrifugal, rubber covered, perforated basket, bottom discharge, 15/7½ HP, 1200/600 rpm

2—Bird 18" x 28" solid bowl, Continuous Centrifuges 316 S.S. with 15 HP motors.

2—Sperry 30" x 30" P&F Filter Presses, Heresite coated, closed delivery, 30 chambers with hydraulic closures.

8—Durimet 2" Centrifugal Pumps 5 HP motors.

2—Chlorimet 3"x2" Centrifugal Pump 10 HP motors.

3—Olivite 2" Centrifugal Pumps, 5 HP motors.

9—Duriron 2" and 3" Centrifugal Pumps with 5, 7½, and 10 HP motors.

1—Olivite 5"x4" Centrifugal Pump with 10 HP motor.

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3—Link Belt Roto-Louvre Dryers 11' x 6" x 36', 7'5" x 20', 5'2" x 20'.

3—Hersey 4' x 30', 3' x 20', 18" x 12', 304 S.S. Rotary Dryers.

2—Baker Perkins 100 and 50 gal. 316 S.S. double arm Mixers.

1—Day "Mogul" 2 1/4 gal. double arm Mixer.

1—Robinson 304 S.S. jacketed Powder Mixer 4'x7'6".

3—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH. #1SH, Bantam.

9—Jeffrey Hammermills 24"x20", 20"x12", 15"x8" NEW.

2—Sharples Super-D-Hydrators C-27, C-20, 316 S.S.

1—Bird 24" x 38", 304 S.S. Continuous, Solid Bowl Centrifuge.

2—Bird 40" Suspended type Centrifugals 347 S.S., perforated baskets, TEFC motors.

3—12,000 gal. Aluminum Tanks 10'6" dia. x 20' high.

1—10,000 gal. Aluminum Tank 10' dia. x 16' long, ½" shell, 25# W.P.

4—Horizontal Steel Storage Tanks 10'x40', 10'x30', 8'6"x25', 8'6"x20'.

10—Kellogg Heat Exchangers, Admiralty tubes, 2700, 2200, 1800, sq.ft.

6—Kellogg Steel Heat Exchangers 1500, 800 and 500 sq.ft.

2—Struthers-Wells 536 sq. ft. Heat Exchangers, 304 S.S.

2—Feinc 3'x1' Rotary Vaccum Filters 316 S.S.

1—Oliver 5'3"x8' steel rotary vacuum filter totally enclosed.

1—Niagara #230-32 Pressure Filter, 230 sq.ft., 304 S.S.

10—Nash Vacuum Pumps H-7, H-6, L-5, L-4, #4, #2, MD-671, AL-572.

3—Stokes #412G, #412B, #212B Vacuum Pumps, motor driven.

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KETTLES

2—Pfaudler 30 gal. G. L. Reactors.

1—1420 gal. Stainless Steel Jktd. Catalyst Kettles, 4' dia. x 15' deep, 200# WP, 85# jkt. pr.

6—465 gal. Stainless Steel Jktd. Catalyst Kettles, 3' dia. x 8'6" deep, 150# WP, 165# jkt. pr.

2—200 gal. St. St. Jktd. Kettles.

2—Bartlett Snow 6' dia. x 3' deep Jacketed and Agitated Stainless Steel Crystallizing Kettles, with gearshift drives and 25 HP motors.

4—Aluminum Reaction Kettles, Jktd. & Agit., 35 to 250 gal.

MILLS

JUST PURCHASED

5' dia. x 22' long Ball Tube Mill, steel shell, 1¼" thick manganese steel lining, 200 HP 3 60 2300 motor and starter. Built 1952 by Patterson Fdry. & Mach. Co.—UNUSED.

1—Allis Chalmers 6' D x 16' L Steel Lined Contin. Ball Mill Granulator.

1—Hardinge 6' D x 22" L Conical Ball Mill, Steel liner.

2—Fitz. Comminutors, St. St., F-8 & K.

3—Mikro Pulv. #2-DH; #2-TH; 3-TH.

1—Sturtevant 8x10 Jaw Crusher.

1—Jeffrey 42 x 36 Hammer Mill.

1—Penna. Ring Type Granulator, Trojan K3-24, 40 HP.

4—Pebble Mills: 36" x 48"; 72" x 96".

2—4'6" D x 12' L contin. Pebble Mills.

2—Three Roll Ink Mills: Ross 9"x24", Day 16"x40".

1—St St. Pug Mill, two 7" dia. x 39" L overlapping chambers, jacketed.

MIXERS—BLENDERS

1—Gemco Stainless Steel Cone Blender, 54" dia., 28 cu. ft. work. cap., steam jktd.

1—Patterson Steel Cone Blender, 5' dia., 40 cu. ft. work. cap.

2—Day 75 gal. Stainless Steel Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers.

2—Readco Heavy Duty Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers, 50 gal. work. cap., 30 HP Expl. Pr. Motor. Built 1951-53.

2—W&P Sigma Blade Double Arm Jacketed Mixers, 50 gal. & 100 gal. work. cap.

3—Sprout Waldron Ribbon Mixers, 336 cu. ft. (12,000 lbs.) work. cap.

2—Lancaster type SGK counter current mixers.

7—Side Entering Stainless Steel Mixers, 10 HP to 25 HP.

3—Falk Vert. Agitator Drives #10-GDX, 10:1, 300 HP—UNUSED.

10—Turbo vert. drives #5B, 5:1, 40 HP.

PRESSES

2—Stokes Rotary Tablet Presses, Models D-4 and DD-2.

2—Kux Rotary Tablet Presses, Model 25, 21 and 25 punch.

2—Davenport Dewatering Presses, Size 2A.

TANKS

10—4,600 gal. Brewery Glass Lined Welded Steel Tanks.

75—Welded Steel Tanks, dished heads, up to 23,000 gal. cap.—Horiz. and Vert.

10—St. St. Pressure Tanks—to 4000 gal.

20—St. St. Storage Tanks—to 10,000 gal.

12—Aluminum, 3000 gal., 5 compart.

10—Aluminum, 500 gal., 80# WP.

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Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
1—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20"

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8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
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2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

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1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
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Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

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Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack CI Vac Kettle.
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1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

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Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
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Kent 3 HP. continuous dry mixer.
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral mixer.
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
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3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
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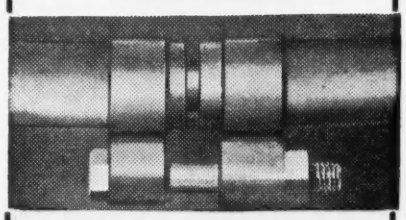

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1—Buflovak cast iron jacketed vacuum crystallizer 6' dia. (New).

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1—Bird continuous centrifugal steel filter, 24" x 38".

1—Baker Perkins type 316 stainless steel centrifugal filter, model HS-24".

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1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 12"x27".
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AIC New York Chapter, CIA to Hold Joint Parley

"The Chemist, The Industry, and National Defense," will be the title of a talk to be presented by Simon Askin, president of Heyden Chemical Company, New York, to a joint meeting of the American Institute of Chemists, New York Chapter and the Chemical Industry Association.

The meeting, the first joint meeting of the two organizations, will be held November 8, at the Belmont-Plaza hotel, New York.

Carter Wins

—Continued from page 3

trade pacts are legal which cover kits of articles, some of which are fair-traded items and some not. The issue was raised by a Baltimore, Md., discount house enjoined by Eastman Kodak Company, from selling photographic kits at less than the fair trade price. The kits contain cameras and film, which are covered by fair trade contracts, and flashbulbs, batteries and flash holders which are not fair-traded items.

• Refused to review a decision of the Massachusetts State Supreme Court which refused to ban publication of a book critical of the drug "Krebiozen," a claimed remedy for cancer that has aroused great controversy in the medical profession.

Oils, Fats Output: August

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including primary and secondary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of August. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks August 31
Basassu oil, crude	...	...	[1]
Refined			
Castor oil, No. 1, crude and No. 3, crude	2,114,000	10,255,000	[2]38,748,000
Coconut oil, crude	33,590,000	52,165,000	[2]51,861,000
Cod and codliver oil[3]	22,000	NA	1,447,000
Corn oil, crude	25,045,000	28,363,000	14,981,000
Refined	23,554,000	23,969,000	8,548,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	58,108,000	50,774,000	52,108,000
Refined	47,268,000	104,902,000	179,798,000
Menhaden[3]	31,129,000		
Sardine (pilchard and herring)[3]	2,973,000	5,399,000	61,835,000
Other fish oil, except liver oil[3]	742,000		
Lard, rendered and refined	[4]172,000,000	[5]49,071,000	141,056,000
Linseed oil, raw	18,575,000	43,420,000	71,051,000
Refined	17,644,000	22,106,000	25,509,000
Marine mammal oil[3]	...	5,691,000	[2]20,640,000
Oiticica oil	...	735,000	6,740,000
Olive oil, edible	...	164,000	6,982,000
Inedible	...	[1]	40,000
Sulfur foots	...	[1]	[1]
Palm oil, crude	...	4,170,000	[2]19,142,000
Refined	[1]	1,250,000	1,894,000
Palm kernel oil, crude	...	...	4,147,000
Refined	[1]	[1]	616,000
Peanut oil, crude[6]	3,575,000	7,167,000	19,305,000
Refined	6,840,000	3,533,000	12,263,000
Perilla oil	...	...	...
Rapeseed oil, crude	...	[1]	[1]
Refined	...	278,000	683,000
Sesame oil, crude	...	[1]	[1]
Refined	...	...	130,000
Soybean oil, crude	249,027,000	249,987,000	154,421,000
Refined	223,378,000	241,688,000	100,148,000
Tallow, edible (inc. refined)	17,923,000	20,197,000	11,679,000
Tallow and grease inedible (other than wool)—			
All establishments	223,301,000	140,555,000	311,126,000
Establishments classified in meat packing industry	77,251,000	NA	NA
Tallow and grease, inedible, refined	14,291,000	14,047,000	7,745,000
Tung oil	...	3,792,000	11,495,000
Other vegetable oil, crude	4,679,000	5,464,000	19,842,000
Refined	4,623,000	3,971,000	5,577,000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	16,285,000	13,373,000	45,676,000

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks August 31
Castor oil chemically dehydrated[7]	1,509,000	NA	3,321,000
Deodorized oil[8]	112,031,000	21,219,000	14,682,000
Coconut-type fatty acids, including coconut basassu, and palm kernel[8] and such fractionated fatty acids as lauric, caprylic, capric, and myristic[7]	3,748,000	NA	7,750,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	[9]	NA	1,111,000
Low rosin fatty acids (rosin content 20% or less)	8,598,000	NA	6,090,000
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil	9,026,000	NA	13,953,000
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)	5,675,000	NA	5,154,000
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content, high palmitic (over 60% palmitic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids	7,579,000	NA	6,143,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated animal fatty acids (other than oleic)	7,522,000	NA	12,624,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated vegetable fatty acids	8,384,000	NA	10,958,000
Glycerine, crude (100% basis)[10]	18,927,000	20,750,000	15,107,000
Refined, all grades (100% basis)[10]	20,767,000	15,785,000	48,127,000
Grease oil, lard oil, and tallow oil[7]	5,034,000	NA	3,920,000
Hydrogenated animal fats and oils—			
Edible	3,704,000	1,499,000	1,279,000
Inedible	2,528,000	3,319,000	3,702,000
Hydrogenated vegetable oils—			
Edible—			
Cottonseed	32,839,000	31,187,000	17,796,000
Soybean	84,385,000	80,451,000	38,111,000
Other	7,592,000	4,538,000	3,707,000
Inedible	842,000	1,767,000	2,259,000
Margarine[7]	[11]106,727,000	NA	22,356,000
Oleo oil and stearine, animal, edible	6,727,000	1,594,000	2,346,000
Shortening	150,554,000	NA	141,573,000
Stearine, animal, inedible	1,170,000	NA	811,000
Vegetable oil, winter[7]	12,462,000	13,636,000	18,248,000
Tall oil, crude	49,856,000	43,050,000	82,608,000
Refined (excluding low rosin fatty acids)	12,279,000	9,305,000	13,869,000
Winterized oil	60,310,000	37,193,000	39,165,000

N.A.—Not Available

[1] Included in "other vegetable oils" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, crude castor an dsperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.
[3] Data for fish oil producers collected by Fish & Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. Combined totals only are available for consumption and stocks of fish oil and marine mammal oil. Consumption data for cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils unavailable and stock figures for these items represent quantities held by producing firms only.
[4] Data on production collected by Department of Agriculture. These figures represent only rendered lard. According to this agency, refined lard production (federally inspected only) totaled 130,000,000 pounds in August.
[5] Excludes quantities used in refining.
[6] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.
[7] Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories.
[8] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil, and cooking and salad oil not included.
[9] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[10] Includes data for synthetic glycerine.
[11] The total for August, 1956, was packaged as follows:—One pound units, 99,411,000 pounds; bulk pat or chips, 1,549,000 pounds; and bulk, other, 5,739,000 pounds. The sum of these items may not agree with the production total shown above because some margarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

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Advertisers Index

Alan Wood Steel Company..... 56
American Firstoline Corporation..... 43
American Flange & Manufacturing Co., Inc. 21
American Potash & Chemical Corporation.. 33
Apex Chemical Co., Inc..... 72
Argueso, M., & Co., Inc..... 73
Asheraft-Wilkinson Co..... 31

Baker, J. T., Chemical Co.....1, 2
Barclay Chemical Company, Inc..... 78
Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation 54
Beacon Chemical Industries, Inc..... 68
Berkshire Chemicals, Inc..... 44
Better Finishes & Coatings, Inc..... 42
Bios Laboratories, Inc..... 63
Borden Co., Inc..... 50
Bower, Henry, Chemical Mfg. Co..... 42
Bowman, Charles, & Co..... 63
Brill Equipment Company.....75, 77
Brode Corporation, The..... 73
Bush, W. J., & Co., Inc..... 65

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, Division Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation 1
Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division 22, 80
Chemical Manufacturing Co., Incorporated 46
Chemical & Process Machinery Corp..... 77
Chemical Service Corp..... 78
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Incorporated..... 80
Chemsol, Inc 78
Columbia Southern Chemical Corporation.. 42
Commercial Solvents Corporation..... 51
Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc..... 44
Consolidated Products Company, Inc..... 77
Consulting Chemists and Engineers..... 74
Corn Products Refining Company..... 52
Cornwell Chemical Corp..... 80
Coupe, Robert A..... 45
Cowles Chem ı Company..... 32
Crosby Chemicals, Inc 67
Crossett Chemical Company Division of The Crossett Company..... 52

Darlington Chemicals, Inc..... .. 61
Dickinson, J. Q., & Co..... 62
Distillation Products Industries, Div. of Eastman Kodak Company..... 52
Dodge & Olcott, Inc..... 66
Doggett, Stanley, Inc..... 70
Dow Chemical Company, The..... 11
Drum Parts, Inc..... 76
Dunkel, Paul A., & Company, Inc..... 68
du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., (Inc.) 1, 26, 46
Duval Sulphur & Potash Co..... 31

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc.....19, 71
Emery Industries, Inc.....71, 72
Equipment Clearing House, Inc..... 77

Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc..... 50
Filter Fabrics, Inc..... 70
First Machinery Corp..... 75
Fisher Chemical Co., Inc..... 80
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc..... 65
Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation Chemical Divisions..... 41
Foote Mineral Co., Inc..... 24
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc..... 65

Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc..... 77
General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation..... 16
General Equipment & Trading Co..... 70
General Mills, Inc..... 49
Glidden Co., The, Naval Stores Division.... 79
Greeff, R. W., & Co..... 20
Gregory, Walter C., Corporation..... 63
Gross, A., & Company..... 73

Halby Chemical Co., Inc..... 45
Hansborg & Company..... 52
Harchem Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Inc.. 72
Harshaw Chemical Co., The..... 50
Heat & Power Co., Inc..... 76
Henry, J. F., Chemical Co., Inc..... 46
Heyden Chemical Corporation..... 29
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc..... 36, 38
Hooker Electrochemical Company..... 47
Horn, Jefferys & Co..... 70
Huisking, Chas. L., & Co., Inc..... 60
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc..... 65

Imperial Paper & Color Corporation..... 70
Indoil Chemical Company..... 50
Inland Steel Container Company..... 53
Interlake Iron Corporation, Coal Chemicals Division 56
International Casein Corporation..... 68

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation..... 38

Kalker Chemical Corporation..... 70
Koppers Company, Inc..... 55

Lake States Yeast Corp..... 39
Lawler Company 77
Lemke, B. L., Co. Inc..... 64
Lever Brothers Company..... 50
Lindsay Chemical Company..... 64
Lueb, H., & Son..... 77
Lueb Equipment Supply Co..... 76

Machinery & Equipment Corp..... 76
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc..... 65
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works..... 17
Mathieson Coleman & Bell Division of The Matheson Company, Inc..... 64
Mathieson Chemicals, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation..... 44
McKesson & Robbins, Incorporated..... 49
McLaughlin-Gormley-King Company..... 48
Meer Corporation..... 61
Merck & Co., Inc..... 8
Metalsalts Corporation..... 59
Michigan Chemical Corporation..... 18
Monsanto Chemical Company..... 13
Montrose Chemical Company..... 20
Mutchler Chemical Co., Inc..... 64
Mutual Chemical Division, Allied Chemical Dye Corporation..... 57

National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical Dye Corporation..... 25
Neville Chemical Co..... 80

New Jersey Zinc Company, The..... 69
New York Quinine & Chemical Works Inc.. 6
Nitrogen Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation 47, 48
Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Company, Inc. 27
Nysco Laboratories..... 64

Old Dutch Mustard Co., Inc..... 66
Oldbury Electro-Chemical Company..... 44
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation Industrial Chemicals Division..... 44
Oronite Chemical Company..... 44
Osborn, C. J., Co..... 69

Parsons-Plymouth, Inc., M. W..... 70
Penick, S. B., & Company..... 60
Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corp.... 67
Pennsylvania Refining Company..... 53
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Industrial Division..... 1
Penola Oil Company..... 30
Perry Equipment Corp..... 76
Petro-Tex Chemical Corporation..... 15
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc..... 12
Pharmacaps, Inc 62
Phelps Dodge Refining Corporation..... 43
Philadelphia Quartz Company..... 47
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc..... 68
Pitt-Consol Chemical Co..... 56
Polak & Schwarz, Inc..... 66
Polak's Frutal Works..... 66
Prentiss Drug & Chemical Company, Inc.... 59
Prior Chemical Corporation..... 1
Process Plants Service, Inc..... 76
Procter & Gamble Co..... 51
Publicker Industries, Inc..... 10
Purecaine, Inc..... 64

Raney Catalyst Co..... 50
Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc..... 47
Reinhart Chemical Corporation..... 55
Riches-Nelson, Inc..... 80
Richter, Gedeon Pharmaceutical Products, Inc. 64
River Plate Corporation, The 73
Robeco Chemicals, Inc..... 80
Robertet, P., Inc..... 66
Ross, Frank B., Company..... 73
Roussel Corporation..... 64

St. Joseph Lead Co. 70
Shell Chemical Corporation..... 23
Sinclair Chemicals, Inc..... 35
Foster D. Snell, Inc..... 48
Stauffer Chemical Company..... 14
Stein Equipment Co..... 76
Sterwin Chemicals, Inc..... 37
Strohmeyer & Arpe Co..... 72
Sunkist Growers, Inc..... 28
Synthetic Products Company..... 69

Tennessee Corporation..... 45
Thurston & Braidich..... 66
Tombarel Products Corporation..... 66
Tragacanth Importing Corp..... 63
Treen Box Co..... 47
Turner, Joseph, & Co..... 68

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company Division 1
United Box & Lumber Co..... 45
U. S. Borax & Chemical Corporation Pacific Coast Borax Company Division.... 1
U. S. Industrial Chemicals Co., Division of of National Distillers Products Corporation 28a, 28b

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc..... 66
Vitamerican Oil Corporation..... 62

Welch, Holme & Clark Company, Inc..... 73
West End Chemical Co 34
Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation..... 48

Ziegler, G. S., & Company..... 70
Zimk & Triest Co..... 66
Zinsser & Company, Inc., Subsidiary of The Harshaw Chemical Co..... 57

Progress Through

—Continued from page 7

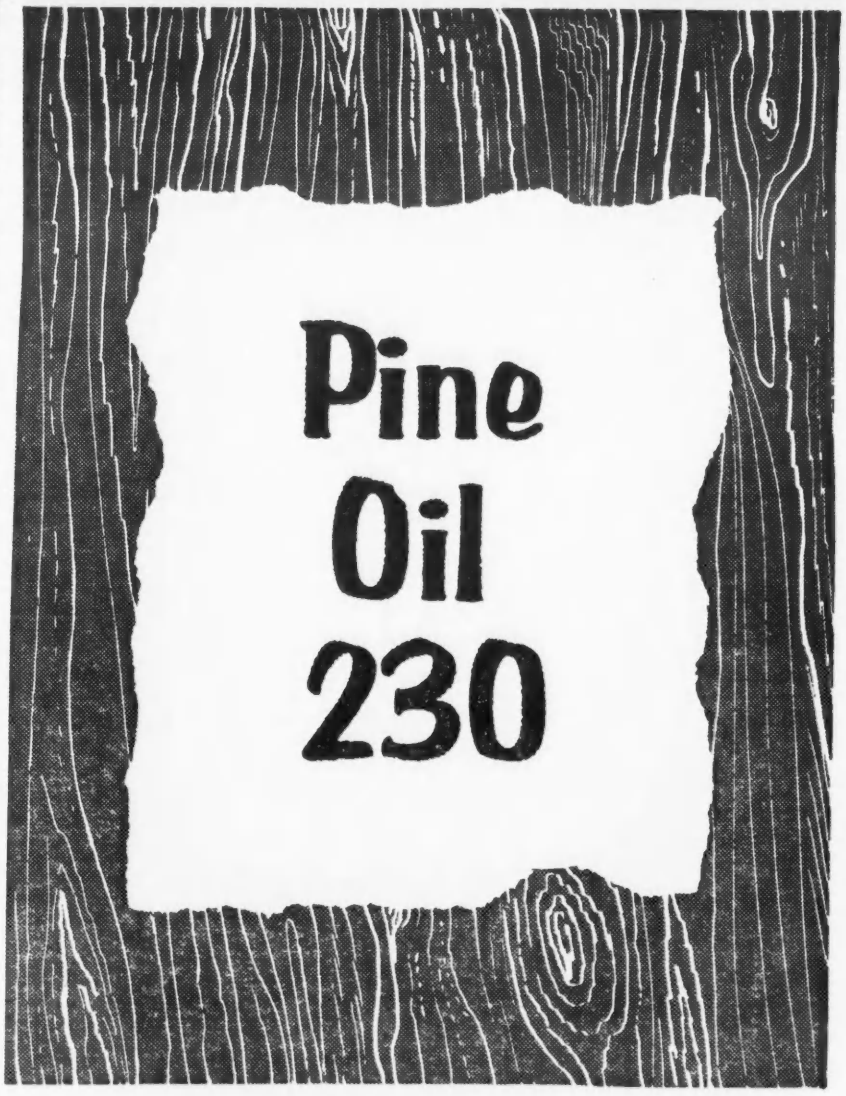
Sloan Company, will speak on "Dynamic Selling."

An industrial product finishes panel will follow, with the theme, "What Is Expected of Our Products." The following finishes will be discussed:—Automotive finishes, Ralph J. Wirshing, General Motors research staff; furniture finishes, G. Maurice Hill, Drexel Furniture Company; Appliance finishes, E. L. Faneuf, Whirlpool Seeger Corporation, and metal finishes, Henry W. Sacks, E. F. Hauserman Company.

A trade sales forum will have a presentation, "Color Is Style," by Mrs. Eilen Lehman McCluskey, interior decorator. This will be followed by a market research panel in which the following will participate:— Dean Lawrence Lockley, of the University of Southern California; A. A. Whitaker, vice-president of Benton & Bowles, Inc., and William Munro, vice-president of the Marschalk-Pratt Division of McCann-Erickson, Inc.

The putty, glazing and caulking compound manufacturers' forum will feature the following talks:—"New Improvements in Glazing Compounds for Metal Sash," by R. W. McKinley, "The Applicator's Viewpoint on Putty, Glazing and Caulking Compounds," by Ernest R. Williams, and "What the Architect Wants to Know," by Edward H. Fickett.

On November 14 the meeting will open with a business session. This will be featured by a speaker whose name will be announced later and an election and installation of officers and members of the executive committee.



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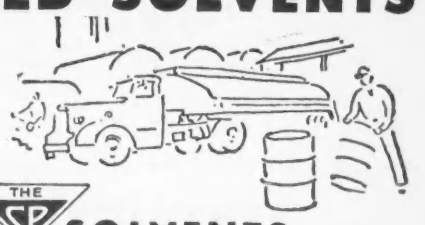

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